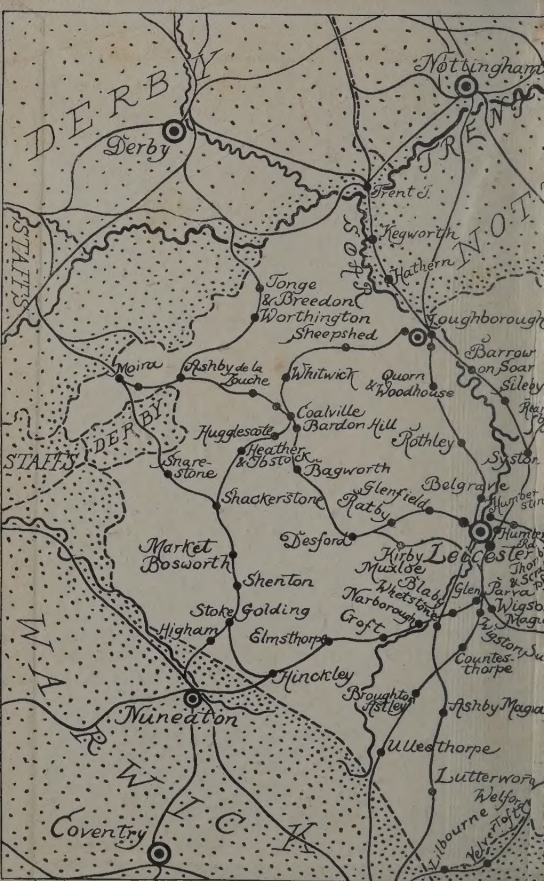




RAILWAYS of LEICESTER & RUTLAND



H. L. Fitz-Randolph

Seldom Seen Farm

Billesdon

Leicestershire

June 1926

LEICESTERSHIRE

AND

RUTLAND

THE LITTLE GUIDES

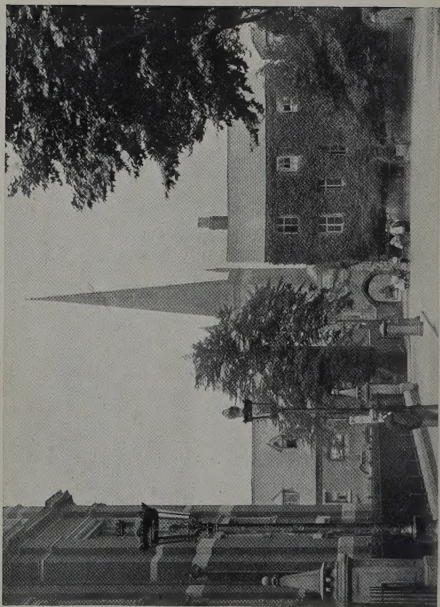
CAMBRIDGE AND ITS
COLLEGES
OXFORD AND ITS COLLEGES
LONDON
YORK
ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL
THE TEMPLE
WESTMINSTER ABBEY
THE CATHEDRAL CITIES OF
ENGLAND AND WALES

THE ENGLISH LAKES
THE MALVERN COUNTRY
SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY
SNOWDONIA

BEDFORDSHIRE AND
HUNTINGDONSHIRE
BERKSHIRE
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
THE CHANNEL ISLANDS
CHESHIRE
CORNWALL
CUMBERLAND AND
WESTMORLAND
DERBYSHIRE
DEVON
DORSET
DURHAM
ESSEX
GLOUCESTERSHIRE
HAMPSHIRE
HEREFORDSHIRE
HERTFORDSHIRE
THE ISLE OF WIGHT

KENT
LANCASHIRE
LEICESTERSHIRE AND
RUTLAND
LINCOLNSHIRE
MIDDLESEX
MONMOUTHSHIRE
NORFOLK
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
NORTHUMBERLAND
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
OXFORDSHIRE
SHROPSHIRE
SOMERSET
STAFFORDSHIRE
SUFFOLK
SURREY
SUSSEX
THE EAST RIDING OF
YORKSHIRE
THE NORTH RIDING OF
YORKSHIRE
THE WEST RIDING OF
YORKSHIRE
WARWICKSHIRE
WILTSHIRE
WORCESTERSHIRE

NORTH WALES
SOUTH WALES
KERRY
BRITTANY
NORMANDY
ROME
SICILY



LEICESTER: THE TURRET GATEWAY

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND

By

ALFRED HARVEY

and

V. B. CROWTHER-BEYNON

M.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.

*With Thirty-two Illustrations
and Two Maps*

“At last by easy roads he came to Leicester.”

SHAKESPEARE

“The rarities that Rutland shows.”

DRAYTON

LONDON
METHUEN & CO. LTD.

36 Essex St. Strand

Second Edition

First Published . . . May 1912

Second Edition . . . September 1924

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

PREFACE

THE two counties treated in this volume are not combined because they possess no separate individuality, but for convenience of treatment, in that together they make up a region equal in size to the average English county, as dealt with in a single volume of the series to which this Guide belongs. Further, lying, as they do, side by side, they necessarily have much in common, as has long been recognized by their grouping for certain administrative and charitable purposes.

Rutland has none of the large manufacturing industries which are so important in the Leicestershire towns and villages, and is utterly dissimilar to the mining and quarrying region of West Leicestershire, but on the other hand her relations with the agricultural East are peculiarly intimate, the two counties leading imperceptibly into each other in their geological formation, scenery, occupation, and even in their amusements. This is particularly true of their architecture, both ecclesiastical and domestic, owing no doubt largely to their natural use of the same building material. One curious instance of this similarity may be noticed here: it is the survival, constantly mentioned in the following pages, of the employment of the semi-circular arch into the 13th

PREFACE

and even the 14th century, which, though not unknown elsewhere, is only in East Leicestershire and Rutland so common as to form a local peculiarity.

The authors do not think it necessary to apologize for the large amount of space devoted to descriptions of churches and their contents in a district where the beauty and interest of the parish churches forms the chief attraction to the tourist, and where many of them, *e.g.* Peatling Magna and Thornton, are, in regard to their furniture, decoration, and accessories, veritable ecclesiological museums. On the contrary, they regret that the necessary limits of space have caused their account to read too much like an inventory.

The alphabetical arrangement adopted in the "Little Guide" series ensures, better than any other plan, that no place escapes mention. All towns and separate village parishes are to be found in the alphabetical list, and the more important hamlets, seats, etc., either separately treated or by cross-reference. Some few places of interest, referred to in the text but not entered under separate headings, will be found in the index. To facilitate the location of places where there is no railway station, the name of the nearest is given, with the distance and general direction *from* the station.

The authors have availed themselves of the work of earlier authorities, especially in the case of Leicestershire of the papers of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society, the British Association Handbook to Leicester, Potter's "Charn-

PREFACE

wood Forest," and the monumental "History" of Nichols; and in the case of Rutland of the late Thos. Paradise's contributions to the *Stamford Mercury* (c. 1860-5), and of the papers and notes on Rutland churches of the late R. P. Brereton; and for both counties of the Leicestershire and Rutland "Notes and Queries": but they have relied chiefly on their own observation, and have visited, each in his own county, every place mentioned, and to ensure accuracy as far as possible most have recently been re-visited. Still they have been placed at some disadvantage by the necessity of vigorous compression throughout the Guide, and are fully conscious that much matter well worthy of inclusion has perforce been omitted.

A. H.

V. B. C.-B.

CONTENTS

LEICESTERSHIRE

INTRODUCTION:—

	PAGE
I. SITUATION, EXTENT, AND BOUND- ARIES	1
II. PHYSICAL FEATURES, GEOLOGY, AND SCENERY	2
III. CLIMATE—FLORA AND FAUNA	13
IV. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION — POLITICAL, CIVIL, AND ECCLES- ASTICAL DIVISIONS	15
V. INDUSTRIES	18
VI. COMMUNICATIONS	21
VII. HISTORY	24
VIII. CELEBRATED MEN AND WORTHIES	26
IX. ANTIQUITIES	29
DESCRIPTION OF PLACES IN LEICESTERSHIRE	
ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY	41-164
INDEX	221

CONTENTS

RUTLAND

	PAGE
I. GEOGRAPHICAL	165
II. NATURAL FEATURES	166
III. GEOLOGY	167
IV. CLIMATE	168
V. FLORA AND FAUNA	168
VI. COMMUNICATIONS	170
VII. POPULATION AND INDUSTRIES	171
VIII. CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL ORGANIZATION	172
IX. HISTORY	172
X. PRINCIPAL SEATS	175
XI. ANTIQUITIES	176
XII. CHURCHES OF RUTLAND	178
XIII. CELEBRATED MEN	182
DESCRIPTION OF PLACES IN RUTLAND ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY	185-219
INDEX	231

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

RAILWAY MAP OF LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND	<i>Front Cover</i>
LEICESTER: THE TURRET GATEWAY	<i>Frontispiece</i>
	<i>(From a Photograph by J. Burton & Sons)</i>
	FACING PAGE
BARDON HILL	44
	<i>(From a Photograph by J. Burton & Sons)</i>
ROTHLEY TEMPLE	30
	<i>(From a Photograph by J. Burton & Sons)</i>
ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH CASTLE	44
	<i>(From a Photograph by J. Valentine & Sons)</i>
AYLESTONE	48
	<i>(From a Photograph by J. Burton & Sons)</i>
VILLAGE GREEN, BELGRAVE	52
	<i>(From a Photograph by A. Harvey, Esq.)</i>
RUTLAND MONUMENTS, BOTTESFORD	58
	<i>(From a Photograph by F. Frith & Co.)</i>
BIRTHPLACE OF LADY JANE GREY	60
	<i>(From a Photograph by J. Valentine & Sons)</i>

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	FACING PAGE
EARLY SCULPTURE AT BREEDON	62
<i>(From a Photograph by A. Harvey, Esq.)</i>	
BROOKESBY HALL	64
<i>(From a Photograph by J. Burton & Sons)</i>	
ROCKS IN CHARNWOOD FOREST	70
<i>(From a Photograph by J. Valentine & Sons)</i>	
EATON CHURCH	82
<i>(From a Photograph by A. Harvey, Esq.)</i>	
GADDESBY CHURCH	86
<i>(From a Photograph by J. Burton & Sons)</i>	
MARKET HARBOROUGH	92
<i>(From a Photograph by J. Valentine & Sons)</i>	
KEGWORTH CHURCH	96
<i>(From a Photograph by J. Burton & Sons)</i>	
KIRBY MUXLOE CASTLE	100
<i>(From a Photograph by Miss Harvey)</i>	
BELVOIR CASTLE FROM KNIPTON RESERVOIR	102
<i>(From a Photograph by F. Frith & Co.)</i>	
THE MAYOR'S PARLOUR, LEICESTER	108
<i>(From a Photograph by J. Burton & Sons)</i>	
OLD TOWN HALL, LEICESTER ; THE COURTYARD	116
<i>(From a Photograph by J. Burton & Sons)</i>	

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	FACING PAGE
NORMAN SEDILIA AT ST MARY'S, LEICESTER	118
<i>(From a Photograph by Miss Harvey)</i>	
LEICESTER : ST MARGARET'S CHURCH	120
<i>(From a Photograph by J. Valentine & Sons)</i>	
LUTTERWORTH CHURCH	130
<i>(From a Photograph by J. Valentine & Sons)</i>	
MELTON MOWBRAY CHURCH	132
<i>(From a Photograph by J. Valentine & Sons)</i>	
SCRAPTOFT CROSS	144
<i>(From a Photograph by Miss Harvey)</i>	
ULVERSCROFT PRIORY	158
<i>(From a Photograph by J. Burton & Sons)</i>	
BEAUMANOR HALL	162
<i>(From a Photograph by J. Burton & Sons)</i>	
BURLEY-ON-THE-HILL (FROM THE SOUTH)	188
<i>(From a Photograph by H. Walker)</i>	
THE OLD HALL, NETHER HAMBLETON (NORTH SIDE)	196
<i>(From a Photograph by H. Walker)</i>	
KETTON CHURCH (FROM THE SOUTH-EAST)	198
<i>(From a Photograph by H. Walker)</i>	

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

FACING PAGE

OAKHAM : BUTTER CROSS AND CHURCH SPIRE 206

(From a Photograph by H. Walker)

OAKHAM CASTLE (INTERIOR) . . . 208

(From a Photograph by H. Walker)

TICKENCOTE CHURCH : CHANCEL ARCH . 214

(From a Photograph by H. Walker)

MAP OF LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND . *At end*

LEICESTERSHIRE
AND
RUTLAND

LEICESTERSHIRE

INTRODUCTION

I. SITUATION, EXTENT AND BOUNDARIES

LEICESTERSHIRE is almost in the centre of England. It lies between $52^{\circ} 18'$ and 53° N. latitude, and between $0^{\circ} 40'$ and $1^{\circ} 36'$ W. longitude. Its extreme length from Three Shires Bush near Bottesford in the N. to the boundary in the parish of Catthorpe near Lilbourne Station in the S., is about 45 m., and its greatest breadth, from the Lincolnshire and Rutland border in Edmondthorpe parish to that of Derby and Staffordshire near Nether Seal, 41.

Its total area is 524,197 acres, or almost exactly 800 square miles. It ranks in size as the twenty-eighth English county.

It is irregular in shape, but may be roughly described as heart-shaped, or as a lozenge with a deep re-entering angle at the apex. The bounding counties are Notts, which forms the indentation on the N., Lincoln and Rutland on the E., Northampton on the S.E. and Warwick S.W.; the N.W. side is chiefly flanked by Derbyshire, but to a small extent by Staffordshire. With the exception of the last-named county all have about the same length of frontier. The boundaries are for the most part well defined, but for some portions very ill. From Northamptonshire the rivers Welland and Avon separate it for nearly the whole extent, and

LEICESTERSHIRE

from Warwickshire the equally well-defined Watling Street as far as Atherstone, and the river Anker beyond, make as clear a boundary. From Stanford on Soar to the confluence of the Soar and the Trent near Trent Junction, the Soar divides the county from Notts, and from Castle Donington to the last-named point the Trent separates it from Derbyshire. From Stanford round to the Rutland border, the escarpment of the Leicestershire Wolds juts out like a cliff into the lowlands of Notts and Lincs, the actual division being an arbitrary line at its foot. Rutland has brook boundaries except between Cold Overton and Allexton; between these points, there are no physical features to mark the distinction and the counties merge imperceptibly, and same is the case on the N.W., or Derbyshire and Staffordshire border. The Derbyshire frontier has of late years been rectified, but it was formerly indented in a bewildering manner.

II. PHYSICAL FEATURES, GEOLOGY AND SCENERY

Leicestershire forms part of the central upland plateau of England. Its general level is high, and though it has no elevation of 1000 ft. the surface is undulating, but except for one remarkable district without any rugged or precipitous hills. The northern border juts out into the low-lying region of Lincoln, S. Nottingham and S. Derby like a line of cliffs into the sea; the rest of the county merges more or less imperceptibly into its neighbours.

The county is divided by the Soar, flowing from S. to N., into two nearly equal divisions: these two halves are singularly different, not only in their geological formation and natural scenery, but in the

PHYSICAL FEATURES

character of their inhabitants, their occupation and distribution, and as we shall see, even in the nature of their architecture and building.

East Leicestershire is generally an upland ; a long range of hills, the Leicestershire Wolds, begins at Six Hills on the left bank of the Soar, near Loughborough, and extends 16 m. in a north-easterly direction as far as Belvoir on the Lincolnshire border ; this forms a relatively high escarpment, always steep and often well wooded, with a row of villages sheltering at its feet. The ridge attains its greatest height above the village of Old Dalby and at Stathern ; behind, it slopes more gently to the valley of the Wreake. From the neighbourhood of Belvoir a second line of hills, of greater height, diverges due S. ; this extends at far as to the valley of the Welland, E. of Market Harborough, interrupted only by the deep vale through which the river Wreake flows. The portion of this range N. of the Wreake is considered to belong to the Wolds, and the villages on or between the ranges are often particularized by the termination *would*, or the affix on-the-Wolds. This is a cold country in winter, but one with a good deal of quiet beauty, and its numerous though small villages, have much old-world charm. S. of the Wreake a greater height is reached ; the chief elevations are Burrough and Whadborough Hills, Robin-a-Tiptoe, and Billesdon Coplow, all from 700 to 750 ft., but the general level is so high that they do not stand out as great hills, the hamlet of Halsted being 700 ft. above sea-level, and the high road near Billesdon Coplow attaining the height of 728 ft. This upland sinks gently down to the Soar, intersected by a number of long, straight valleys with rich old pastures, and rolling uplands, each valley with its deep brook and a village

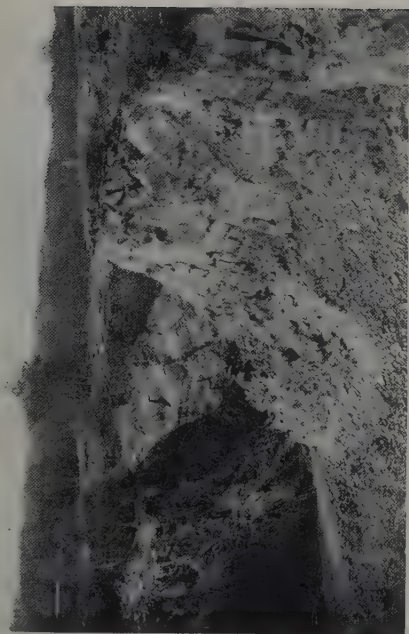
LEICESTERSHIRE

or two. It forms the chief part of the countries of the Quorn and Billesdon Hunts, and on the E. joins the corresponding upland of Rutland, the Cottesmore country. The two ridges together form the eastern side of the Soar valley, and the Wreake, its chief tributary, flows through the angular interval; the southern end, near Medbourne, the Blastons and Bringhurst bounds the vale of the Welland to the N.

The side of the county W. of the Soar valley consists for the most part of a high, bleak plain with but little undulation, sloping away from the Soar to the W. and S.W. and draining indirectly into the upper waters of the Trent. This is the least attractive and beautiful portion of the country; its villages more scattered than those in the E. are larger and are occupied by a mining and manufacturing population; they are generally of brick and often unlovely.

The division most interesting for its geological formation and scenery, and perhaps the most beautiful, remains to be noticed. This is the Charnwood Forest country, wedged in between the other two divisions and forming a triangle whose base is the Soar between Leicester and Loughborough, and whose apex is near Ashby-de-la-Zouch; with this we may include the strip of limestone country to the Derbyshire border. Charnwood Forest, though long disafforested, is still a wild and rugged territory of distinctly mountainous character although on a very small scale, its greatest height, Bardon Hill, only rising to 912 ft. Owing to the depth of its valleys, the precipitous nature of its hills, and the characteristic Cambrian formation of its rocks, the impression produced is one of much greater elevation—a true mountain country.

Rivers.—The position of the county and its con-



BARDON HILL

PHYSICAL FEATURES

formation would suggest that it lies on the dividing watershed of England, and this is so, its waters reaching the Humber, the Severn and the Wash. The bulk of the drainage is by the Soar into the Trent. The Soar, the chief Leicestershire river is formed by the union of several small streams rising in the S. and S.W. near the Warwickshire border, and it flows N. through the centre of the county to join the Trent near Trent Junction Railway Station. It receives the waters of the Wreake, its chief tributary, at Cossington, and is joined by many smaller streams, and accounts in all for the drainage of more than half the county. Its actual valley is narrow and liable to floods ; it has a good deal of quiet beauty. The Wreake rises near Goadby Marwood and flows S. to Melton Mowbray where it joins the larger R. Eye flowing from the Rutland border : the united stream bears the name of the smaller river, and runs due E. through a pretty valley with frequent villages on its banks, till it unites with the Soar.

The waters W. and S.W. of the watershed also reach the Trent, but at a different part of its course, and generally in a more indirect way. The bright and clear little river Sence, formed by two streams, one N. and the other S. of Market Bosworth, runs S.W. to join the Anker, itself a tributary of the Tame, and so ultimately reaches the Trent ; a few miles farther N. the Mease, rising in the Ashby coal-field, reaches the Trent directly. The extreme S. angle belongs to the watershed of the Severn, the brook Swift, made famous by Fuller's account of the last resting-place of John Wyckliffe, flowing past Lutterworth to reach the Warwickshire Avon, which itself forms the county boundary for some miles.

A larger area in the S.E. is drained by the Welland,

LEICESTERSHIRE

and so belongs to the basin of the Wash. The Welland rises in Leicestershire near Husband's Bosworth, and running in an easterly direction through Market Harborough divides first Leicestershire and then Rutland from Northamptonshire. Its chief tributary the Eye Brook (to be distinguished from the River Eye not far away), flows down from near Tilton, and for some miles forms the boundary between Leicestershire and Rutland. The Rutland tributaries, the Gwash and the Chater, both rise in the high ground of East Leicestershire. It is worthy of notice that on Knaptoft Hill, between Harborough and Lutterworth, affluents of the Soar, the Welland and the Avon rise within a mile of each other to reach the sea, at points as distant as the Humber, the Wash and the Bristol Channel.

Near Belvoir, rising in the Wolds, is the beautiful R. Devon which passes Newark on its way to the Trent, and lastly a few acres in the extreme E. belong to the watershed of the Witham, which itself rises in Rutland.

Geology.—The geology of Leicestershire is, for so limited an area, unusually interesting; the three divisions into E., W. and Forest, are as diverse in their formation as in their physical features, the latter of course depending on the former. The great bulk of the county is occupied by the Trias, Lias and Lower Oolite, all dipping to the E. or S.E., with the earlier formation of Charnwood Forest wedged between.

The western division is mainly formed by the trias, which extends from the Staffordshire and Warwick border to the bed of the Soar where it dips beneath the lias clay. It is here composed chiefly of brown and white sandstones, the latter used in the middle ages as a building stone, and a rich, red marl and clay,

PHYSICAL FEATURES

through which the subjacent igneous rocks occasionally crop up.

The eastern division of the county is almost entirely composed of lias in three well-marked layers. About half the entire extent is the Lower Lias, of limestone, deeply covered by heavy clays forming rich permanent pasture. The limestone comes to the surface at various points in the Soar valley, particularly at Barrow-on-Soar, where it is extensively worked as it makes an excellent hydraulic cement, and where the famous "Saurian Beds" were exposed. The clay country widens S. of Leicester forming the rather dull tract between that town, Market Harborough and Lutterworth, and also the bottoms of the valleys which penetrate deeply into the eastern plateau. The Middle Lias constitutes the great marlstone escarpment which is the prominent feature in the scenery of East Leicestershire. To this formation belong the Wolds; and S. of Melton the escarpment reappears, running S. and S.E. in a deeply indented line, till it gradually disappears near Medbourne; its most conspicuous heights are seen at Burrough Hill, Billesdon, and Carlton Clump. From the ridge it dips gently to near the Rutland border, where it is covered by the Lower Oolite. It is composed chiefly of a deep orange-coloured ironstone; in the mediæval period this was largely used as a building stone: in the churches in combination with the beautiful oolites of Northampton and Lincoln, the latter used sparingly in the earlier, freely in the later periods, with very satisfactory effect; Melton Mowbray Church affords an excellent example. It is at the present day largely smelted in the neighbourhood of Melton. The soil of this formation is very fertile, and it forms the chief arable portion of the county, contrasting with the

LEICESTERSHIRE

grasslands in the clays above and below. The Upper Lias, important in Rutland, forms in Leicestershire only a narrow strip on the border of that county.

The Lower Oolite, too, is of small extent. It consists of a ferruginous sandstone, capping the hills around Tilton ; and, in the extreme N.E., of a small area of the true Lincolnshire Oolite extending from Waltham-on-the-Wolds to the border. This has been quarried in the neighbourhood of Sproxton, and was used locally in church building.

Geologically the most interesting division is Charnwood Forest with its outliers, including the Leicestershire coal-field ; practically the tract of country extending from Leicester to the Derbyshire border, and from the river Soar to the Leicester and Burton Railway. Here as the result of a great and early upheaval, Cambrian and Pre-cambrian rocks have been thrown up with great masses of intrusive granite and syenite, and these harder and earlier rocks form the wild and rugged uplands of the forest. These by a process of denudation have been stripped of the trias which once covered them and which still forms the fertile floor of the valleys. The chief rocks are slates on the eastern side, porphyroid on the W. above Whitwick, grit and horn stone in the centre, which at Whittle Hill yields excellent hones, with the igneous rocks, syenites quarried at Groby, Bardon and Markfield, and granite forming the great mass of Buddon, and quarried at the well-known workings of Mountsorrel.

Connected with the Charnwood disturbance are the coal-fields on either side. The Leicester or Ashby coal measures extend along the S.W. side of the forest from Moira to the Bagworth and Ellistown collieries, but most of the pits are toward the S. end of the line.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The field covers about 20 sq. m. of country, the chief workings, present or past, are at Moira, Coleorton, Swannington, Coalville, Snibston, Hugglescote, Ibstock, Nailstone, Bagworth and Ellistown. The industry is not large, and as the pits and pitmen's houses are scattered the country is not, except at Coalville, disfigured to the extent usual in a colliery district.

The igneous rocks extend to the S.W. beneath the trias far beyond the limits of the forest district, and are occasionally exposed by denudation, especially at the isolated eminence of Croft Hill, where syenite is quarried largely; there are also important workings at Enderby and Stoney Stanton, both S.W. of Leicester. Lastly, the extreme N.W. of the county is of mountain limestone, a hilly country with scenery characteristic of that formation: the lime is worked at Breedon and Cloud Hill.

Scenery.—We are now in a position to say something of the scenery. In respect to this Leicestershire has scarcely yet come by its own; for, though it has neither mountain, sea, nor lake, and makes no pretension to rival what may be called the show counties, it has a placid, but quite individual beauty, and certainly does not merit the description flat and ugly, by which it is usually dismissed by those who have not visited it intimately. This low estimation is perhaps largely due to a contemptuous dictum of John Ruskin, who did not know it; on the other side, we may cite a fairer critic in William Cobbett: "Before we got to Melton Mowbray the beautiful pastures of the little verdant county of Leicester began to appear. Meadows and green fields with here and there a corn-field, all of smaller dimensions than those of Lincolnshire, but all very beautiful; with gentle hills and

LEICESTERSHIRE

woods too ; not beautiful woods like those of Hants and the wilds of Surrey, Sussex and Kent ; but very pretty and the country around being so rich. . . . Standing on the hill at Knighton you see the three ancient and lofty, and beautiful spires rising up at Leicester ; you see the river winding down through the broad bed of the most beautiful meadows that man ever set his eyes on ; you see the bright verdure covering all the land even to the tops of the hills, with here and there a little wood as if made by God to give variety to the beauty of the scene, for the river brings the coal in abundance for fuel, and the earth brings the brick and the tile in abundance. Go down into the villages, invited by the spires rising up amongst the trees in the dells, at scarcely ever more than a mile or two apart ; invited by these spires go down into these villages, view the large and once the most beautiful churches, etc.”

The most patently attractive division is undoubtedly the Forest, that miniature mountain country of jagged and precipitous rock exposed by the denudation of the overlying trias, which remains as a fertile floor to the valleys now generally cultivated, and rich in woodland in the numerous parks. Here the richest and most lovely scenes are to be found in the S. and E., the wildest and loftiest in the N.W. where the bare and desolate crags of Peldar Tor, High Sharpley, and High Cademan tower above Whitwick. From the highest point at Bardon Hill is obtained the most extensive view in the Midlands, extending from the Peak of Derbyshire to Bedfordshire, and from Lincoln to Malvern and S. Wales. The views from Beacon Hill and Old John in Bradgate Park are less extensive, but perhaps more beautiful. Of the valleys that of Black-brook in the N., in which the process of denuda-

PHYSICAL FEATURES

tion has been more complete has a special mountain gorge character. The whole range of hills moreover form a prominent feature in the landscape from most of the higher parts of the county.

W. of the Forest the sandstone plateau is generally uninteresting: it is preserved from meanness by a sense of space, and it has numerous small seats, generally well-timbered, in the hollows which intersect it, as well as the two great parks of Gopsall and Bosworth. From its S.W. edge, which forms a steep declivity in a line from Ashby through Bosworth to Hinckley, the views are fine and extensive, as they are too in the S.E. when it overhangs the upper Soar, notably at Kirkby, Mallory, Peckleton and Earl Shilton. The extreme N.W. has the scenery associated with the mountain limestone formation; it is much broken and the views from its heights, the tree-covered Clouds Hill and the bare rock of Breedon, are pleasing, and the parks of Donington and Staunton Harold very beautiful; the latter in a deep secluded valley with its adornments of building, gardens, water and woodland is one of the most charming spots in the Midlands.

Except where its grassy valleys penetrate into the marlstone escarpment the country of the lias clays, chiefly in the S. and S.E., has little to attract except its green lanes overhung with trees, and its pretty villages; only where it overhangs the Soar and Avon valleys are there any extensive views, and though high, it is generally flat and cramped.

More beautiful perhaps even than Charnwood, though its appeal is not so immediate, is the eastern marlstone plateau, extending from the Wolds in the N. to the Welland in the S., and from 2 or 3 m. E. of Leicester to the Rutland border. This country

LEICESTERSHIRE

is little known except to hunting men ; and though the G. N. Railway has brought it more within reach, it is still rather inaccessible, and, considering that it contains some of the finest churches and most of the picturesque houses of the county, curiously little visited. It consists for the most part of a great rolling upland, green and spacious, with a sufficiency of timber, chiefly ash, though it was formerly famous for its oak. It is intersected by deep broad valleys, each with its brook in a narrow dell at the bottom. The enclosures are vast and hedges high. The general impression produced is one of air and space, and great loneliness. During the hunting season, it is now and again for a few moments bright and gay, and full of life and movement, but in the summer and autumn it is solitary. This is partly due to the unfortunate depopulation of the villages, which has been going on for many years, till it is not unusual for the village to consist of the church, the hall and the rectory, and in more than one instance of not even these. The greatest heights reach a little more than 700 ft. ; they rise but little, however, above the general level of the tableland, and the finest views are from points on the edge of the escarpment. This is best marked on the N.W. of the Wolds, when it rises more steeply and boldly than is usual in the formation, for about 16 m. from Six Hills to Belvoir ; much of it is well-wooded, and pretty villages shelter in its bays ; the finest views are from Belvoir, Stathern Hill and the height above Old Dalby. Beyond Belvoir the views on the Vale of Devon are beautiful from both sides, and the Knipton Reservoir, an artificial lake more than a mile long, gives the rare advantages of water. Other salient points with good views are Burrough Camp, Billesdon Coplow and Carlton Clump on the W., and

CLIMATE—FLORA AND FAUNA

on the S., Neville Holt with a prospect over the Welland valley to Rockingham Forest.

The river scenery is not remarkable, but the Soar valley as seen from the hills above has a charm well described in the passage quoted from Cobbett above, and the little rivers in the S.W., the Swift and the Sence, furnish some pretty pastoral scenery.

Parks are numerous but otherwise there is not much woodland, though hedge-timber is both plentiful and well-grown, and the roads and lanes often form shady avenues. Water, too, is rare; the chief natural lake is Groby Pool on the margin of the forest, beautifully surrounded by hills and woods, and there is a small lake at Langley Priory. Among the artificial lakes is that at Knipton, already mentioned, and the various reservoirs of the Leicester and Loughborough water supplies, at Thornton, Bradgate, Swithland and Blackbrook, all in or around the Forest, are beautiful in themselves, and add much to the surrounding scenery.

III. CLIMATE. FLORA AND FAUNA

1. *Climate*.—The climate of Leicestershire is generally mild and healthy, but the valley of the Soar below Leicester is subject to extremes of heat and cold, and in the upland regions of the Wolds and the Tilton district the winters are often severe, communication being not infrequently interrupted by heavy snows. The county belongs to the dry zone, the rainfall being distinctly below the average for England and Wales; it is perceptibly higher in the district W. of the Charnwood hills than on the eastern side of the county, the average for fifteen years at Belvoir Castle being 26.83, at Thornton Reservoir 27.65.

LEICESTERSHIRE

2. *Flora and Fauna*.—It would be impossible in the limited space of this introduction to attempt to deal seriously with this subject; a few points of general interest will be noted but the reader who is interested in the subject should consult numerous valuable papers in the "Transactions of the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society," and the "*Flora of Leicestershire*" by Mr F. T. Mott and others. "The British Association Handbook to Leicester, 1907," and the Victoria History of the County also have important articles on the flora and fauna of the county.

The situation of the county on the dividing line between the E. and W. of England, and its geological formation would suggest that it possesses an extensive and varied flora without any peculiarly local plants, and this is the case. There is no instance of a plant restricted to the county, but the Charnwood Forest district furnishes several rarities. The best hunting grounds are Charnwood, the limestone district in the N.W., that of the oolite in the N.E., and the region in the neighbourhood of Market Bosworth. Though the actual area of woodland is below the average, Leicestershire has the aspect of a well-wooded county, owing to the amount of roadside and hedgerow timber: the most characteristic trees are the oak and the ash, but the beech is prevalent and well-grown in the S.

Mr A. R. Horwood (Brit. Ass. Guide) gives a list of 220 species of birds which have been met with, of which 61 are resident and about 30 regular summer visitors; the list includes several rarities but no bird peculiar to the county. Among the rarer mammals the pine martin, the pole-cat and the badger may be mentioned and the red deer is indigenous in Bradgate Park.

In the fox-hunter's paradise the fox is of course

POPULATION

common, especially in the grass lands of the E., and no description of the county can be considered complete without some mention of its famous sport. The chase of the fox has been popular from time immemorial, but organized fox-hunting as it is now carried on, dates from the second half of the 18th cent., when the Quorn pack was established under the mastership of the famous Mr Meynell. Two packs of hounds, the Quorn and the Billesdon (Mr Fernie's), have their country entirely in Leicestershire, and a third, the Duke of Rutland's hounds, hunts chiefly in the county; while two others, the Cottesmore on the E. and the Atherstone on the W., are largely Leicestershire packs, and the Pytchley and the N. Warwickshire are occasional visitors. The Duke of Rutland's hounds hunt the extreme N.E. quarter, with headquarters at Belvoir, the Quorn country is a very extensive district with Melton as its centre, and Mr Fernie's lies between the Quorn and Market Harborough. The Cottesmore Hunt includes the parishes in the extreme E., on the Rutland border, and the Atherstone cover a wide district in the neighbourhood of Market Bosworth.

IV. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION—POLITICAL, CIVIL, AND ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS

1. *Population.*—A century ago the population of Leicestershire was 155,100; it is now (1911) 481,115. The increase has been steady and uniform throughout the century in point of numbers, but by no means so in distribution. At the earlier date, the county was purely agricultural, and had only one town with a population of more than 20,000, namely Leicester with 23,146

LEICESTERSHIRE

inhabitants, and only one other, Loughborough, with more than 5000. Since then, while the total population has been trebled, that of Leicester has increased about tenfold, to 227,142, and the manufacturing towns of Loughborough and Hinckley have also grown very considerably. Moreover, during the same period, the mining township of Coalville has been created, and it now ranks third in population among the towns with about 18,000 inhabitants, and the industrial and residential villages near Leicester have also grown considerably, especially those that are railway centres, as Wigston and Syston. Thus, about two-thirds of the entire increase of population during the century is due to the growth of Leicester, and when the other urban increment is taken into account, it is evident that the inhabitants of the agricultural and rural district must have remained stationary or diminished in numbers. As a matter of fact, the rural population increased slightly in the earlier years of the century, but afterwards actually diminished, and in the fifty years between 1831 and 1881, the purely rural districts had lost about twenty per cent of their inhabitants. This depopulation was most marked in the decade ending in 1871, when the whole of the increase in population was accounted for by Leicester and its suburbs; the rest of the county remaining stationary in spite of the growth of other urban districts. Since the latter year the rate of diminution has been checked and the recent census returns show a small but very welcome gain. Two small districts, Hallaton and Belvoir, on the extreme east of the county have suffered a further fractional loss, but with these exceptions the gain has been spread pretty uniformly over the whole county.

In addition to Leicester, three places have a population of over 10,000, namely the towns of Loughborough

POPULATION

and Hinckley, and the township of Coalville, while four others, the towns of Melton Mowbray and Market Harborough, and the villages of Wigston and Sheepshed, have between 5000 and 10,000 inhabitants. On the other hand, there are between forty and fifty towns or large villages with a population of from 1000 to 5000.

2. *Political, Civil, and Ecclesiastical Divisions.*—The population is contained in 240 ecclesiastical parishes and extra parochial districts forming 333 civil parishes, and comprising about 560 separate towns, villages and hamlets. The towns are the County Borough of Leicester, the Municipal Borough (recently created) of Loughborough and the market towns of Hinckley, Melton Mowbray, Market Harborough, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Lutterworth, Castle Donington and Market Bosworth. The two last named rank as towns though their markets have been discontinued. In addition, Mountsorrel, two separate chapelries in the parishes of Barrow and Rothley, has a market. The large modern urban district of Coalville is not generally included in the list of towns.

The county is divided into six hundreds, and though of late years they have lost their practical importance these are not without interest. With the exception of Framland Hundred in the N.E. they radiate from Leicester as a centre, and are—E. and W. Goscote, N.E. and N.W. respectively; Gartree, S.E.; Guthlaxton, S.W.; and Sparkenhoe in the W. It will be noticed they are very much larger than the hundreds of other counties; it has been suggested that this was on account of the poverty of the county at the time of the division; this suggestion is contradicted by the relatively large number of parishes, and Mr Round has recently pointed out that they are not *Hundreds* in the

LEICESTERSHIRE

ordinary sense of the word, but *Wapentakes*, and that each was formerly subdivided into a number of hundreds of about the average size, whose very existence had long been forgotten.

Leicestershire returns six members to Parliament, two for the borough and one each for the divisions of Loughborough, Melton, Harborough, and Bosworth; in the rearrangement of seats in 1885 the older divisions were disregarded, but roughly speaking the Loughborough division comprises West Goscote; Melton; Framland and East Goscote; Harborough, Gartree and Guthlaxton; and Bosworth, Sparkenhoe together with the town and district of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Ecclesiastically, the county forms the Archdeaconry of Leicester, formerly in the See of Lincoln, now in that of Peterborough. It is divided into seven deaneries; that for Leicester is one of those urban deaneries with the ancient and honourable name of "Christianity"; the others are almost conterminous with the old civil divisions, and have the same names, except that the West Goscote Hundred is known as the Deanery of Akeley.

V. INDUSTRIES

1. *Agriculture* is still, perhaps, the chief individual industry. The arable land is relatively little, though wheat, barley, and oats are grown, and beans largely, beans and bacon being the national dish of the Leicestershire man. Most of the land is in permanent pasture or meadow, and large crops of hay are gathered. Breeding and rearing of cattle are extensively carried on, but the specialty is the raising of sheep. The once famous New Leicester breed, introduced by Mr Bakewell of Dishley, has died out as a pure breed, but

INDUSTRIES

the strain remains, and the Leicestershire sheep are noted for length of wool and readiness for fattening, but the mutton is undeniably coarse. The district round Leicester is now chiefly devoted to the production of milk, but cheese-making is still an important industry, especially in the N.E., the original home of the Stilton, and the chief seat of its manufacture. A very excellent red cheese known as Leicester is also made, though not to the old extent, owing to the decline in the taste for good English cheese, which has affected all cheese-growing districts. Pig breeding is largely carried on, particularly in the N.E. for the Melton pork-pie trade, and many horses are bred, shire-horses and hunters.

2. *Mining and Quarrying*.—The coal-field, though small, is a busy one, and the coal has a good reputation as a house-coal; the annual output is upwards of a million tons. The usual subsidiary industries of a colliery district are carried on here, chiefly at Coalville.

Quarrying employs a large number of hands; the most important quarries are of granite and syenite, chiefly for road metal, though to some extent for building and ornamental purposes. The Mountsorrel granite is world famous, and a large part of this great outlier of the forest overhanging the Soar valley has already been carved away. Other important quarries of granite or syenite occur at Bardon Hill, Groby, Enderby, Croft, and Stony Stanton, and the windmill-crowned hill of Markfield, once a landmark, has vanished, owing to quarrying operations. In connection with the granite industry the manufacture of artificial stone and paving-slabs has attained an enormous development, particularly at Croft and Groby.

Next in importance to the granite are the quarries

LEICESTERSHIRE

of ferruginous sandstone which are gradually skinning the surface of the Wolds, in connection with which are smelting furnaces at Asfordby near Melton.

Bricks, terra-cotta, tiles and drain-pipes are largely made, the Leicestershire bricks having a high reputation for colour and durability; they are specially suited for the London atmosphere and are much used there: St Pancras Station and Hotel are examples. Lime and cement works of great magnitude are found at Barrow-on-Soar, and lime is also worked at Breedon and Cloud Hill in the carboniferous limestone district.

3. *Manufactures—Hosiery.*—The staple trade of the county is undoubtedly the manufacture of hosiery in all its branches. The stocking-frame was introduced into the county by William Iliffe of Hinckley in 1640, forty years before Nicholas Alsop set up a frame in Leicester; the first to manufacture on a large scale was Abstinence Pougher, soon after the year 1700. In the days of the hand-frame hosiery was essentially a village industry, and forty years ago there was no village, scarcely a cottage where the pleasant *whirr* of the stocking-frame was not heard. The hand-frame has been practically abolished by machinery, but it is still used near Loughborough, for the finest class of goods. The fancy hosiery trade was introduced in 1831, and the term covers a very wide range of articles of wearing apparel and adornment.

The Manufacture of Boots and Shoes is a later development, but in Leicester itself this trade now employs more hands even than the hosiery, about 40,000 people being actually engaged in it. It was introduced about 1851, at a time of great slackness in the hosiery trade, and its rapid growth was partly due to a prolonged strike at Northampton, then the chief seat of the manufacture.

COMMUNICATIONS

Elastic Webbing.—The third staple industry is the weaving of elastic in all its branches, a trade almost entirely confined to Leicester.

Subsidiary to these manufactures are various auxiliary businesses, including the spinning of yarn, the dying of wool, the preparation of leather, the manufacture of boot-laces, and the spinning of india-rubber thread.

In addition the usual trades of a large manufacturing town are carried on at Leicester, notably engineering, including the production of the complicated machinery used in the boot trade, printing, cigar making and the making of optical lenses. At Loughborough there are very large electrical engineering works and a famous bell-foundry.

VI. COMMUNICATIONS

1. *Roads.*—As is to be expected in a granite country, the roads are generally above the average. The high roads are excellent: though they have not always the billiard-table surface met with in some parts of the country, yet as the granite detritus forms grit rather than dust, the cyclist will find commendably little skid or side-slip; there is little mud, and they dry rapidly in wet weather. In respect of mud they have somewhat deteriorated since the general use of the steam-roller. The more important by-roads and cross-roads are generally good, except in the N.E. where granite is not used. The typical Leicestershire lane with its broad grassy sides, high hedges and overhanging trees is always delightful. There are on the eastern side a large number of gated roads, often of a switchback character, charming to the leisurely pedestrian, but annoying to the cyclist, and happily

LEICESTERSHIRE

impossible for the automobile. In the hunting districts bridle roads are frequent and useful, and the county is fairly well supplied with field paths, whose preservation is looked after by a local society.

The high roads for the most part radiate from the county town to its circle of satellites, and on to the centres of population beyond; the chief are (1) to Loughborough and on to Derby and Nottingham; (2) to Melton, and on to Grantham and Oakham; (3) to Uppingham; (4) to Market Harborough: the London Road; (5) to Welford: the old London Road; (6) the Lutterworth and Rugby Road; (7) the Narborough Road, a part of the Roman Fosse Way; near Sapcote this road dwindles to a grassy lane, and so continues till it leaves the county at High Cross (Vennonæ); (8) to Hinckley and Nuneaton; and (9) to Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Burton. There are two gaps in the system; Market Bosworth in the W. and Oakham in the E. have no high roads and can only be approached by by-ways of some intricacy or by wide detours; the two districts in question are equally badly served by rail. In addition the high road from Birmingham to Nottingham and the E. crosses the N.W. of the county, and there is an important road from Nottingham to Coventry, which traverses the Leicester coal-field.

It has been stated that by-roads and cross-roads are frequent and good, and as the villages are more or less remote from the main roads, this is important: there is no village which the cyclist may not visit with a fair degree of comfort.

2. *Railways*.—Leicestershire is well served as regards its towns; Leicester itself perhaps best of all provincial towns, but the villages lack much, although no one is more than 5 m. from a station, with the

COMMUNICATIONS

result that the old-fashioned carrier's cart is still a remunerative industry. The railway business is divided between four companies, the Midland, the London and North-Western, the Great Northern and the Great Central. Of these the Midland, which grew up in the district is locally the most important. Its main line enters the county at Market Harborough, passes through Leicester and Loughborough, and leaves it near Trent Junction. It has branches to Melton continuing to Peterborough and Bourne, to Rugby, to Nuneaton and Birmingham, and to Ashby and Burton. Lines from Melton to Nottingham and from Ashby to Castle Donington and Trent, also traverse the county. The L. and N.W. runs to Hinckley and Coventry with a branch to Bosworth, Coalville and Loughborough (the Charnwood Forest Railway) and the same company's line from Rugby to Peterborough serves the southern border. The eastern side, the hunting country, is catered for by the Great Northern, whose line entering at Great Easton runs through a very interesting country to Melton and Bottesford, on its way to Nottingham, Newark and Grantham. Lastly, the Great Central main line crosses the shire from Rugby through Leicester to Loughborough, affording direct railway access to Lutterworth and passing through the outskirts of the forest between Leicester and Loughborough.

3. *Canals*.—These once busy waterways with their picturesque traffic are now almost deserted, though as the remarkable ladder of locks near Foxton which lifted the Union Canal 75 ft. in the space of half a mile, has recently been replaced by a mechanical device, it seems likely that a revival of this cheap and leisurely method of transit may be expected. The chief canals

LEICESTERSHIRE

are (i) the Soar and Wreake Navigation, by which the Soar was rendered navigable from Leicester to the Trent and the Wreake to above Melton; the latter portion has been long disused. (ii) The Union Canal from Leicester to Harborough, where it joins the Grand Junction Canal, with a link to the Avon Navigation. (iii) the Grantham Canal in the vale of Belvoir in the N.E.; and (iv) the Ashby Canal, which traverses the western side of the county. The Charnwood Forest Canal though constructed was never used; its bed now contains the Charnwood Forest Railway, and its picturesque reservoir at Blackbrook supplies Loughborough with water.

VII. HISTORY

The History of Leicestershire is interesting, but it is rather the history of its individual towns and ruling families than of the county as a whole. It may here be very briefly stated that at the time of its conquest by Ostorius Scapula, about A.D. 50, it was occupied by the British tribe, the Coritani: that under the Romans it formed part of the Province Flavia Cæsariensis, of which Leicester (Ratae) was one of the chief towns, and there is sufficient evidence there and elsewhere to show that it then attained a high degree of wealth and civilization; that in Saxon times it belonged to the Middle English, when Leicester was the chief town of Mercia, and the seat of the bishop of the eastern half of that kingdom, but was by Alfred given up to the Danes, Leicester forming one of the "Five Buroughs" of the Danelagh. The Danes have left their impress on the county in its place-names, especially in the affix *by*, villages with this termina-

HISTORY

tion being more frequent relatively to area than in any other county.

After the Norman conquest it followed the fortunes of its earls, first of the Bellomont or Beaumont family, including Simon de Montfort, and afterwards of Edmund Crouchback (second son of Henry III.) and his descendants, Earls of Lancaster and Leicester. The Earls of the first line were generally in opposition, and their shire suffered from their turbulence; the borough of Leicester was almost entirely destroyed by Henry II. after a siege in 1173, when Earl Robert Blanchemains held the Castle for Queen Eleanor and her rebellious sons. The domination of De Montfort and the Lancastrian Earls appears by the church-building activity—no bad criterion—to have been one of great prosperity, and when the latter line attained the throne their close relationship with the county was continued. Notwithstanding Leicestershire had little or no part in the Wars of the Roses until the closing event, the battle of Bosworth Field, 1485. It was more concerned in the Great Rebellion; the county as a whole was a Parliamentary stronghold, but Ashby and Belvoir stood for the King. Leicester itself was besieged in turn by each party, and the events immediately before and after the fight at Naseby had their scene here.

Since that time the only history is that of the introduction and growth, at first slow afterwards very rapid, of the manufacturing industries, with the consequent enormous increase of the urban population and side by side with it the lamentable rural exodus.

LEICESTERSHIRE

VIII. CELEBRATED MEN AND WORTHIES

The list of names of the first magnitude is not a long one, but there is a constellation of stars of the second magnitude including no lack of men to whom the older writers would have applied the good old name of worthies. It is worthy of remark that the note of the Leicestershire celebrities is one of gravity, even of sombreness ; the majority of the names are those of preachers, divines, reformers, and even in pure literature the same note is often struck, as in the case of Burton, the Anatomist of Melancholy, and Crabbe the poet.

Royal and Noble Persons.—Elizabeth Woodville, wife to King Edward IV. and ancestress of the present sovereign, lived in Leicestershire for nine years as wife of Sir John Grey of Groby, and from them was descended the ill-fated Lady Jane Grey, born at Bradgate and resident there until the final tragedy of her short life. Of members of noble families connected with the county, it is only necessary here to mention a few whose names are written in the pages of history ; the Earls of Leicester of the Beaumont family, Simon de Montfort, the Earls of Lancaster, John of Gaunt, whose connection with Leicester was intimate, and the families of Hastings, Mannors, including the celebrated Marquis of Granby, Shirley, and Fielding, and George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham.

Statesmen.—These are few in number ; the noble families have supplied the usual quota, among whom Lord Moira and the fourth Duke of Rutland deserve mention. Langton, Bishop of Lichfield, the confidential minister of Edward I., was a native of Langton ; Sir Arthur Hesilrige, one of the “ five members,”

CELEBRATED MEN AND WORTHIES

represented his native county of Leicestershire ; Bradshaw the regicide is said to have resided at Odston, and Canning had a country house at Burbage. Cardinal Wolsey, in his death and burial, belongs to the one county in which he seems to have held no ecclesiastical preferment.

Divines.—The list of divines, including preachers and theologians is a very long one. It includes Grostete and Basing, Archdeacons of Leicester, Wickliffe, a nineteen years resident of Lutterworth, where he was rector ; Hugh Latimer, born at Thurcaston ; Archbishop Laud as Rector of Ibstock ; Bishop Hall was born at Ashby and Bishop Beveridge at Barrow. More recently Dean Alford was Vicar of Wymeswold and the Leicestershire family of Vaughan gave four vicars to St Martins', Leicester. Among puritan and nonconformist divines may be mentioned George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends, born at Fenny Drayton ; Bradshaw, puritan writer and preacher ; Whiston the translator of Josephus and his opponent " Orator " Henley. Robert Hall, the greatest preacher of his day, was born at Arnesby and was for many years a Baptist minister at Leicester, where his successor was Carey the missionary and orientalist.

Poets and Men of Letters are not so numerous ; two names stand out above the rest, Francis Beaumont and Robert Burton. Beaumont the dramatist was born at Gracedieu Abbey, of an old Leicestershire family to which belonged in later years Sir George Beaumont, the Mæcenas of art and letters, himself an artist of some repute, and the friend and correspondent of Wordsworth, Coleridge and Southey. The author of the " Anatomy of Melancholy " was born at Lindley Hall near Hinckley, and was rector of Seagrave in the Wolds, though in after life he does not appear to have

LEICESTERSHIRE

often visited his native country, of which his elder brother William was the first historian. Though born in London, Herrick the poet belonged to a Leicestershire family, from which, through his mother, sprang Dean Swift; the latter is supposed to have spent much of his early life at Leicester. Dr Johnson spent some time at Market Bosworth as usher in the Grammar School, and Crabbe was Rector of Muston, and Chaplain to the Duke of Rutland; not his happiest or most productive years. Mrs Barbauld and her brother Dr Aikin, were born at Kibworth Beauchamp, and Lord Macaulay at Rothley. Miss Linwood, artist, composer, novelist and school-mistress lived most of her long life at Leicester. The local historians should be mentioned; William Burton, one of the earliest of county historians, a careful and exact writer, interspersed his solidly written volume with passages which might be from the pen of his brother, if indeed the historian is not parodying the Anatomist. The others are the voluminous and invaluable Nichols, the quaint Throsby, and James Thompson. William Gardiner, the author of "Music and Friends" and other gossipy volumes, lived the whole of his long life in Leicester, and his works give a valuable picture of society in a provincial town at the beginning of the 19th cent. Sir W. B. Richardson was born at Somerby, 1828, and he too, in his reminiscences, gives a picture of a local life that has faded away.

Other names which should not be omitted are—Lilly the Astrologer, born at Diseworth, the Rev. William Hanbury (see Church Langton), Thomas Cooper the Chartist, Cheselden the Surgeon, Halford the Physician, Bates the "Naturalist of the Amazon," Paget, author of "Hungary and Transylvania," De

ANTIQUITIES

Lisle of the Catholic movement, and Thomas Cook the Excursionist.

IX. ANTIQUITIES

1. *Pre-historic*.—Works of a date before the coming of the Romans are very few, but two great entrenchments are in all probability pre-Roman. They are the large camp or stronghold known as Burrough camp, an irregularly oval earthwork enclosing the summit of Burrough Hill, and the acropolis at Breedon, known as the Bulwarks, afterwards occupied by the priory whose choir is now the parish church. In Charnwood Forest are scanty remains of rude stone monuments, especially on Beacon Hill, where there are traces of entrenchments. The hill village of Brighthurst is on an ancient fortified site, which may be pre-Roman.

2. *Roman and Romano-British*.—Traces of this period are more numerous. Two great roads the Fosse-way and the *Via Devana* crossed at Leicester, and the former intersected the Watling Street at High Cross (Vennonæ) on the county boundary. Earthworks occur at Bury Camp near Ratby, at Medbourne, Evington, Market Harborough and Stonesby. Structural remains are found at Leicester, including the great fragment of masonry known as the Jewry Wall; two large tessellated pavements preserved in situ beneath the present town, in addition to others in the museum, and a pillar preserved in the churchyard of St Nicholas'. The town museum contains a large number of Roman relics, including in addition to pavements a *miliary*, temp. Hadrian, bases of porticos, pottery and coins. In addition there is an important find of glass, discovered at Barrow-on-Soar.

3. *Saxon*.—The mound at Leicester Castle is pro-

LEICESTERSHIRE

bably a Saxon work and the moated mound known as Hallaton Castle may be so. There are three churches possessing Saxon work; the nave of St Nicholas, Leicester, is an early and important example; the lower part of the tower at Tugby is late in the period (its upper stage is well-developed Norm., and the juxtaposition of the two affords an interesting object lesson); Birstall possesses fragments of detail. In addition there is at Rothby a Saxon churchyard cross, a striking though rather late and coarse example. Built into the 13th cent. choir at Breedon, is an extensive and remarkable sculptured freeze, which is believed to be earlier than the Norman conquest. The Leicester museum possesses various interesting relics of the domestic art of the period. It is convenient to mention here a number of small moated enclosures, called locally moats or motts, dotted over the county; they are of uncertain date, but may be as early as the Saxon period; examples may be seen at Bagworth, Enderby, Kirkby Mallory, and Old Hays near Ratby.

4. *Mediæval* — (a) *Monastic Foundations*.—These were always few and generally small, and except at Ulverscroft remains are slight. Of the great Augustinian Abbey at Leicester, only the outer walls remain, the enclosed ruin being that of an Elizabethan house. Ulverscroft in Charnwood is the most interesting ecclesiastical ruin, and preserving, as it does, much of the church and domestic buildings is a very good example of a small Augustinian house. At Launde, Langley and Charley small remains are to be found in private houses, and there are considerable ruins of the small nunnery of Gracedien. The monastic churches of Breedon and Owston survive in part in the present parish churches. Rothley Temple incorporates the



ROTHLEY TEMPLE

chapel and other portions of a house of the Knights Templars, and there is a Collegiate Chapel at Noseley.

(b) *Parish Churches*.¹—Probably the chief attraction to the tourist in Leicestershire lies in the beauty and interest of its parish churches, both town and village. Though these are less known than those of Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire, between which they lie wedged, they rank worthily with them. At the outset, we find that the division between E. and W. is as much reflected in the ecclesiology as in the scenery; in the eastern half of the county, including both banks of the Soar, almost every church well repays a visit; nearly all have some interest, and many are large and stately; in the W. they are both smaller and ruder, and with some notable exceptions scarcely repay the trouble of obtaining the key. It should be mentioned that the open church is the rule rather than the exception in Leicestershire. There seem to have been two causes at work to account for this difference: firstly, the greater wealth and populousness of the agricultural east during the great building period, and secondly, the nature of the available building material. In the E. this is chiefly the local warm orange iron-stone, combined at first sparingly, afterwards more lavishly with the beautiful oolites from the Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire quarries; the juxtaposition of the two stones gives a charming chromatic effect, well seen at Melton Mowbray externally, and in the interior of Hungarton church, where the two are banded to form a colour scheme. In the western division the material is chiefly a rough rubble of forest stone, with some use of the coarse white local sandstone, which has not weathered well.

The fever of restoration swept through the county

¹ It is the rule to find these open.

LEICESTERSHIRE

severely in the sixties and seventies of the last century, so that while most are now in good structural repair, too many are whited sepulchres swept and garnished. The change is most felt in the loss of interesting roofs, the destruction of fittings, and especially in the emasculated window tracery. It is right to add that in some of the more recent restorations the work has been most satisfactorily done in a conservative spirit.

Plan.—The most usual plan, both for town and country, is the typical three-aisled one with chancel and western steeple ; central towers are rare, being found only at Leicester, St Martin's and St Nicholas', Melton Mowbray, Long Clawson, Croxton Kyrial, Thurnby, Somerby and Waltham ; the two last named with spires. In addition, Breedon tower was central, before the destruction of the nave, and that at Higham-on-the-Hill was designed to be so. Even of this scanty number of churches with central towers, one half, namely Leicester St Nicholas', Croxton, Somerby and Thurnby, are not provided with transepts. Cruciform churches without central towers, and with the transepts subordinate are not rare, as at Loughborough and Bottesford ; at Medbourne and Barrow the transepts are extremely well developed, and there are a few instances of small single-aisled cruciform churches. The small churches are generally made up of nave and chancel only, less frequently the nave has a single side aisle. The plan of two equal naves is met with but very rarely. Chancels are very usually without aisles or side chapels, which conduces to their internal effect.

Towers and spires are frequently of much beauty, and without attaining in the case of the former to the rank of those of Somerset, or in the latter to that of the Lincolnshire examples, they usually make a charming feature in the landscape. Leicestershire is the central

ANTIQUITIES

home of that purely English variety, the *broach spire* and its examples, spreading through Rutland to Stamford, have a character of their own, differing from those of Lincolnshire and Northampton. The difference lies in the more admirable treatment of the belfry stage ; buttresses die away below its level, and the angles of this stage are simply strengthened by pilaster buttresses united above by a richly decorated corbel-table, leaving the surface wall slightly recessed. In the finest examples this is occupied by pairs of lofty, two-light windows, as at Hallaton and Market Harborough, the smaller examples have one such window only. At Melton, the original belfry stage has three such windows, greatly enriched, and is the finest thing of its kind in the country. The best examples of broach spires may be seen at Hallaton and Great Easton, E.E., and Market Harborough and Kirby Belers, Dec. ; other fine ones are at Barkby, Gaddesby and Oadby. It may be noted that St Martins' at Leicester, has the loftiest and finest of modern broach spires. Good spires of other forms may be seen at Bottesford (the loftiest in the county), St Mary's Leicester, Buckminster, Belton, Broughton Astley, Knighton, Queniborough, Keyworth, Stoke Golding and Great Wigston, the last of special beauty, and the best instance of a local type.

Towers are on the whole less important than the spire steeples, and they are generally later in date, though good Norm. towers occur at St Nicholas', Leicester, at Higham on the Hill and Tugby ; E.E. at Melton Mowbray, Edmondthorpe and Ab-Kettelby ; and Dec. at Brentingby, and Whitwick. There are two local types of Perp. towers which call for attention : the first of a bolder and sterner character, best exemplified at Church Langton, the second, lighter and more ornate

LEICESTERSHIRE

at Sileby, Scalford, Ashby Folville, and elsewhere. The two great town churches of Leicester, St Margaret's, and Loughborough have fine towers of this period, and other noteworthy examples are seen at Lockington, Rothley and Stonesby, in the upper storeys added to Melton Mowbray and Knipton.

Style.—The churches are mostly mixed in style, comparatively few belonging entirely to one date; the great building period seems to have been the latter half of the 13th cent., when the E.E. style merged into the Dec. with the development of window tracery.

Norman.—Norm. work is found in about fifty churches, but no entire Norm. church remains, and there is often only a doorway or other piece of retained ornament. St Mary's, Leicester, has an early Norm. nave, and a chancel late in the style of singular grace and beauty. There are Norm. arcades at Leicester St Nicholas', Allestree, Arnesby, Caldwell, Foston, Hallaton, Theddingworth, Thurlaston, Kilworth, Swinford, Twyford and Brighthurst; the two last named have Corinthian capitals of the Oakham Castle type. The nave of Worthington and the chancels at Queniborough and Quorndon are of this style and there are towers or portions of towers at Leicester St Nicholas', Breedon, Higham, Tugby, Long Whatton, Carlton Curliu, Thurnby and Wymondham. Doorways are numerous, the best is that at Belgrave, and sculptured tympana occur at Hallaton and Stony Stanton.

Early English.—Typical E.E. work is very rare, and chiefly occurs in the mixed churches; it is difficult to distinguish it from the later Trans. work, as while window-tracery was introduced into the county early, the E.E. mouldings lingered late. Grouped lancet windows are almost unknown. A curious local feature is the use of the semi-circular arch till late in the

ANTIQUITIES

style. The best examples of the period are seen at Leicester St Margaret's, St Mary's and St Nicholas'; Breedon, Caldwell, Castle Donington, Ab-Kettleby, Somerby, Sileby, Belgrave, Easton, Stathern and Medbourne.

On the other hand late E.E., when the style was merging into the Dec., is most typical of Leicestershire. The churches of this period are generally large, and of excellent workmanship. They are characterised by the use of E.E. detail combined with large window openings; the latter very frequently have enriched rere-arches and jamb shafts. The windows illustrate the development of tracery, and many interesting experiments in this direction are to be noticed, especially at Belgrave, Barkby, Evington, Gaddesby, Hallaton, Lutterworth, Market Harborough and Melton; some are more curious than beautiful. Other good examples of the period may be seen at Leicester St Martin's (nave and aisles) and All Saints' (nave and aisles), Stoke Golding (S. aisle), Hoby, Stoughton and Wigston.

Decorated.—Fully developed *Decorated* churches are numerous; there is a beautiful church entirely of this period, symmetrical and uniform in design, at Kegworth, and other complete examples at Belton, Kibworth, Claybrooke and Appleby; in the mixed building, important work of the period is found, *inter alia* at Loughborough; Leicester St Martin's and St Margaret's, Market Harborough, Gaddesby and Stoke Golding. The fine chancel at Belgrave has much in common with the Kentish variety. There is good window tracery at Frisby-on-the-Wreake, Gaddesby, Ashby Folville, Bottesford, Ratby, and Stoke Golding.

Perpendicular churches are very rare; Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Frowlesworth are the only churches of any

LEICESTERSHIRE

importance, entirely in this style. On the other hand most of the churches received Perp. additions, and clerestories were almost invariably added except in the case of the few churches which possessed them in the last period. With the clerestory came the low-pitched tie-beam roof, which is so common as to constitute a local feature. The S. aisle of St Mary's at Leicester, the widest building roofed in this manner, is the finest example; other good specimens are those at Lutterworth and Ashby Folville, the latter preserving its colour decoration. The best Perp. work is found in the chancel, tower and porch of St Margaret's, Leicester, the naves of Bottesford, Market Harborough and Oadby, and the clerestories at Loughborough and Melton.

Furniture and Decoration.—*Wall painting* is rare: the semi-Norm. arcade at Wartnaby retains its contemporary colour decoration, there are traces of paintings of the middle period, slight at Thornton, considerable at Cold Overton; at Great Bowdon and Lutterworth are perfectly preserved Dooms, the latter large and important, of the 15th cent.

Glass.—About 40 churches contain old stained-glass. This dates mostly from the early middle period, c. 1300, and is in most instances only fragmentary. Important though not large pieces of this date, occur at Breedon, Coston, Thornton, Goadby Marwood, Ratcliffe on Wreake, and Evington. Of Perp. glass there is a large and valuable mass at Stockerstone, and much and good also at the Chapel of Launde Abbey; smaller panels at Thurstaston, Skeffington, Noseley and Catthorpe. There is a panel of valuable *Early French* glass at Twycross, a late *French window* at Coleorton, and a whole body of late *German* glass in the windows of Withcote, in excellent condition. Though not ecclesiastical, two quantities of domestic glass may be

ANTIQUITIES

mentioned here, one in the Mayor's parlour at the Old Town Hall, Leicester; the other, more important, removed from a chantry-house in the same town, and now in possession of the Leicester Architectural and Archæological Society.

Sedilia are the rule in Leicestershire chancels, and it is by no means unusual to find a second set in the S. aisle of the naves. Those at St Mary's, Leicester, Norm.: at the same church and at Hallaton, E.E.; at Belgrave, Dec., and at Market Bosworth, Perp., are among the finest of their respective periods in England.

Low side-windows are very numerous: as this is of some importance, since this interesting and purely English ritual feature has been the object of much controversy, each is mentioned in its place.

Fonts are generally ancient; many are plain and featureless, so that it is impossible to fix their exact date; apart from these there are twenty-two Norm. and semi-Norm. fonts, namely at Ab-Kettleby, Arnesby, Ashby Folville, Ashby Parva, Braunston (on Wolds), Brighthurst, Caldwell, Desford, Foxton, Hungarton, Kilworth, S., Lockington, Normanton-le-Heath, Peckleton, Pickwell, Ratcliffe-on-Wreake, Rothley, Sapcote, Stonesby, Swinford, Tilton and Waltham-on-the-Wolds. There are about the same number of E.E. examples, generally of much beauty: they occur at Ayleston, Beeby, Belgrave, Billesdon, Burrough, Cat-thorpe, Evington, Foston, Gaddesby, Hallaton, Horninghold, Loddington, Leicester All Saints', Leicester St Mary's, Medbourne, Peatling Gt., Rearsby, Scraftoft, Thurnby, Twyford, Wigston and Long Whatton. *Decorated* fonts are relatively numerous; they occur at Market Bosworth, Breedon, Burbage, Broughton Astley, Carlton Curlieu, Goadby Marwood, Harby, Kilworth, Thorpe Langton, East

LEICESTERSHIRE

Norton, Noseley, Ratby, Somerby, Stathern, Stoke Golding and Whitwick, all of interest. Perp. examples are infrequent, and those found of no merit.

Screens.—Thirty-three churches contain ancient screens or portions of them. At Eastwell is a rare instance of a stone chancel screen, in a village church. The wooden screens though generally simple in design, are pleasing. The finest examples are at Thurcaston, E.E.; Beeby, Dec.; and at Asfordby, Barkestone, Burton Overy, Edmondthorpe, Kilworth, Leicester St Mary's, Lockington, Long Whatton and Wigston. The panels of that at Thornton retain their original colour decoration.

Pulpits.—Mediæval pulpits are found at Leicester All Saints', Lutterworth, Tugby, Thorpe Langton and Saxelby, the last probably made up. All are of wood. Good Elizabethan or Jacobean pulpits may be seen at Sheepshed, Bottesford, Peatling Magna, and Loddington, and plainer examples are not rare.

Stalls, Benches and Pews.—There are stalls at Noseley, and carved stall-ends of a very remarkable character at Barkeston. A feature to notice is the number of early benches or bench-ends, some perhaps as early as the 13th cent.; they are very rude in design and workmanship, the best may be seen at Gaddesby (13th cent.) and Dunton Bassett (14th cent.). Excellent later examples occur at Ab-Kettleby, Croxton Kyrial, Thornton and Misterton.

Among minor objects of interest are hour-glass stands at Ashby Folville and Cold Overton, a unique Finger Pillory at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and a rudimentary maze at Thornton.

Monuments.—Effigies with or without high tombs are fairly frequent, and often of interest. Freestone and alabaster are the usual materials. Important groups

ANTIQUITIES

of monuments may be seen at Bottesford, Breedon, Ashby Folville, Dalby-on-the-Wolds, Peckleton and Thurlaston. The rare semi-effigial form is found at the two last-named, at Bottesford and at Cat-thorpe.

Brasses are rare; the most interesting are at Bottesford, Castle Donington, Leicester (Wiggeston's Hospital), Ayleston, Packington, Saxelby, Sibson, Stapleford and Thurstaston.

Incised Slabs.—The form of monument most characteristic of the Leicestershire churches is that in which the effigy is outlined in black on a slab of alabaster. These are extremely numerous after the beginning of the 15th cent.

Churchyard and Village Crosses are not very rare. They are all of one type, namely a shaft in the form of an obelisk, standing on a stepped base. In the earliest and best examples, dating from about 1300, the shaft is square in section with moulded angles, and carries a capital carved in foliage; the finest are at Scrafton and Stoughton. In the later Perp. instances, the shaft is octagonal. In all the actual cross has been destroyed.

(c) *Castles*.—Very few; that at Leicester is interesting rather to the antiquarian than the tourist; Ashby-de-la-Zouch is a beautiful ruin, Belvoir a modern palace. At East Shilton and Groby the mounds only remain. Kirby Muxloe Castle is rather a castellated mansion, than a defensible castle, and there is a fortified manor house at Appleby.

(d) *Houses*.—At Donington-le-Heath there is an almost unique example of a small country house of the 13th cent., and later *mediæval* work occurs at Bradgate, Edmondthorpe, Groby, Leicester, Neville Holt, Skeffington, Stapleford and Wymondham, and at the parsonages of Cossington and Loughborough. The principal *Elizabethan* and *Jacobean* houses are

LEICESTERSHIRE

Allexton, Ashby Folville, Brookesby, Carlton Curlieu, Cold Overton, Little Dalby, Goadby Marwood, Launde Abbey, Quenby, Ragdale, Rothley Temple, Rolleston, Shenton and Wistow.

Many of the timber-framed cottages are mediæval ; some probably early, but they present no architectural features.

DESCRIPTION OF PLACES IN LEICESTERSHIRE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY

NOTE—The position of any place can be readily ascertained from the map on the fly-leaf which contains the names of the railway stations. Where there is no railway station at the place, the distance and general direction from the nearest is always given as a guide.

The following abbreviations are used for the architectural styles:—

Norm. = Norman (*i.e.* about 1066-1175).

E.E. = Early English (to about 1275 or a little later).

Dec. = Decorated (from the end of the E.E. period to about 1360).

Perp. = Perpendicular (on to the end of the Gothic style).

Abbots Oak (see Charnwood Forest, p. 67).

Ab-Kettleby (Melton Mowbray, 3 m. N.N.W.) is on the top of the Wolds. The prefix is derived from the Abbey of Launde to which it belonged. The small church is E.E. and Dec., much restored in 1851, when the screen was removed. Note the treatment of the E.E. belfry stage of the tower, the spire is later; the S. arcade is also E.E. with capital of graceful masses of foliage, alternating with heads. (The N. arcade is a modern copy.) Note also (i.) the font, Norm.: a cubical block of stone supported by a central and four-angle shafts with cushion capitals; (ii.) a set of sixteen benches with traceried panel ends and finials, Perp.; (iii.) mural tomb with kneeling figure to Everard Digby.

Aldermans Haw (see Charnwood Forest, p. 67).

Allexton (East Norton, 2 m. E.) on the Eye Brook which here divides Leicestershire from Rutland. The

LEICESTERSHIRE

small church has on the N. an extremely enriched Norm. arcade ; notice the different treatment of the two arches, one with *chevron*, the other with *lozenge* moulding. The chancel-arch is semi-Norm. and the S. arcade E.E. A good deal of old glass remains in a fragmentary condition. Notice also the arch of passage to the rood-loft, and a low side-window N. of chancel. In the churchyard are two well-carved lions of 16th cent. date, which formerly adorned the porch.

The picturesque Elizabethan Manor House was a former home of the Berners family.

Anstey (Leicester, 4 m. N.) is on the border of Charnwood. Prettily situated on the Rothley Brook, it has of late become a large industrial village, but retains some early timber-framed cottages. The church was rebuilt in 1850, and is for its time satisfactory. The lane from Leicester, a Roman Way, is a curious strip of wild country : notice the 14th cent. pack-bridge near the village. A pleasant footpath leads from Anstey to Bradgate Park.

APPLEBY MAGNA (Snareston, 2½ m. W.) pleasantly situated among fields and orchards on the W. border of the county. Its large and handsome church is Dec., of uniform design. It is one of the few three-aisled churches which have not received the addition of a clerestory. The beauty of its Dec. arcades and window tracery should be remarked. Note also effigies of Sir Wm. Appleby and wife (14th cent.) under arcade between chancel and N. chapel, and fragments of 14th cent. glass. The vaulted roof (in plaster) is an 18th cent. addition. In this parish is a fortified manor house, c. 1400, surrounded by a moat. The most striking portion is the gate-house, in excellent preservation : the house itself is of half-timber

ANSTEY—ASFORDBY

construction. At *Appleby Parva*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. away, is the Grammar School, founded in 1697 by Sir John Moore, Lord Mayor of London, and a prominent politician and philanthropist. It is ascribed with little doubt to Sir Christopher Wren, and is an excellent example of the architecture of his time: it contains a statue of the founder whose descendants still live at Appleby Hall.

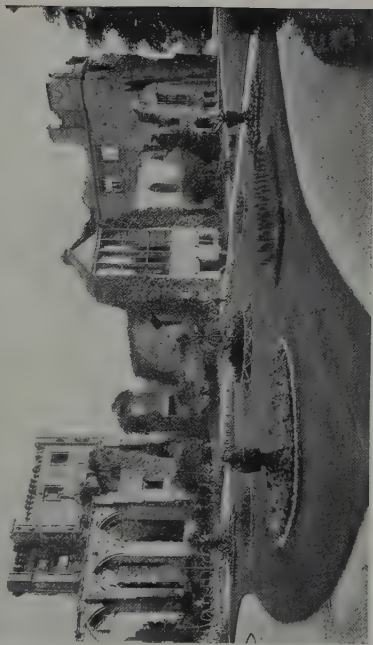
Arnesby (Wigston, 5 m. S.; Countesthorpe and Glen, each a mile nearer but less accessible), formerly spelt and still locally pronounced Ernesby, is interesting as the birth-place of the Rev. Robert Hall, whose father was Baptist minister here. The chapel originally founded in 1667, was rebuilt in 1799, but contains part of the earlier edifice. The church is interesting. The nave belongs to the original Norm. building, with two plain massive Norm. arches on each side. The eastern part of the nave with chancel, aisles and tower are Dec. The chancel is both longer and wider than the nave. Note: (1) the plain font, Norm. or E.E.; (2) sedilia; (3) curious double piscina with a plane of tracery in front of basins; (4) plain Easter sepulchre; (5) low side-window. Externally—(6) statue of St Peter in niche over chancel gable and (7) detail of door and niche in tower.

ASFORDBY a pretty village in the Wreake valley, below the Wolds, has a pleasing church of unusual plan, having a small N., and a very large S. transept with a western aisle, and a western engaged steeple. The W. front with its elegant spire flanked by lofty pentagonal spirelets is fine, and the S. front, also turreted, deserves notice; the S. doorway is enriched with half-flower. Internally the vaulted tower, opening into aisles as well as nave, and free from seats, gives dignity to a small church. The nave is E.E. below, Perp. above, the rest of the building being in the main Dec.

LEICESTERSHIRE

Note the nave roof supported by figures of minstrels with instruments, carved in wood, and the window tracery, especially in the S. transept. Note also: (1) the W. window of S. aisle with local *Vesica* tracery; (2) screen; (3) sedilia and piscina; (4) unusual ambry on N. of chancel; (5) opening of rood stairs; (6) a combined piscina and ambry in N. transept, made from a piece of stone covered with chevron moulding, a relic of an earlier church; (7) furniture in vestry. There is a simple stone cross in the village. In this parish are extensive smelting furnaces.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH is the sixth town in Leicestershire, in point of size. After the Conquest it was part of the great possessions of Hugh Grantmesnil, but it soon passed by marriage to the Zouch family from whom it received its distinguishing affix. About 1460 it came into the possession of William, Lord Hastings (the Hastings of Shakespeare's "Richard III.") with the fortunes of whose family its history has ever since been intimately bound up. The town climbs a low hill above the little river Gil-wiska, and though in the centre of the coal-field its surroundings are pretty and no pits are within sight. The castle and church are close together at the top of the town. Ashby Castle (open daily, admission 3d.) is the most picturesque and interesting ruin in the county. As it stands it is chiefly the work of the Lord Hastings, before mentioned, but it incorporates some portions of earlier buildings. Mary, Queen of Scots, was a prisoner here in 1569, and the castle was also visited by James I. It was held for Charles I. during the Great Rebellion, but surrendered after the battle of Naseby, when it was slighted and reduced to its present ruinous condition. It is built of pleasant-coloured sandstone in two quadrangles; the chief apartments



ASHBY DE LA ZOUC CH CASTLE



ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH

stand on the N. side of the larger quadrangle, they are from the W.—(1) the kitchen tower with remains of a vaulted kitchen below, and a large hall also vaulted and other rooms above ; one of these is said to have been occupied by Queen Mary ; (2) the butteries ; (3) the great hall, formerly divided by arcades into nave and aisles ; the Gothic windows of this hall have been replaced by large 17th cent. windows ; (4) the withdrawing rooms or solar, in two storeys, the upper known as Queen Mary's room. On the other side of the quadrangle is (5) the great tower, the most striking part of the castle ; this is a curious reversion in the 15th cent. to the Norm. form of keep. Note especially the charming oratory in the N.E. angle turret. The lesser quadrangle has on its N. side a large and fairly complete chapel, Perp., joining the solar on the W. There is a practicable underground passage from the kitchen tower to the keep. On the S. in advance of the main building, there are two curious towers of brick, and traces of earthworks thrown up at the siege of 1645.

The church is near the castle to the N. It is almost entirely of late Perp. architecture, and was enlarged in 1880, by means of two additional side aisles, with advantage to its internal effects. Points to be noticed are : (1) the panelled treatment of its pillars with battlements instead of capitals ; (2) the large *priests' chamber* over the vestry, with fireplace, and arch into chancel ; (3) the Renaissance furniture especially the reredos of 1679, an early example of the kind usually associated with the names of Wren and Gibbons ; (4) the singular *finger pillory* at the W. end for the punishment of ill-behaviour in church ; (5) the monuments, esp. (a) 15th cent. *Palmer's* effigy in N. aisle, with characteristic dress ; (b) incised slab of 1526 in

LEICESTERSHIRE

nave ; (c) mural monument with quaint bust in S. aisle ; (d) in the Hastings chapel the gorgeous tomb of Francis, second Earl of Huntingdon, 1561 : this is Renaissance in character, but the figures of children in niches show lingering Gothic ; the dresses deserve attention ; (e) Theophilus, seventh Earl, with bust of the celebrated Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, by Rysbrach ; a modern inscription marks her grave in the chancel. Below the castle near the station are the *Ivanhoe Baths*, placed in a small but pretty park. The Bath-House, erected in 1822, is a stately building of stone in the Doric order with a fine pump-room under a dome. The waters are pumped from 1000 ft. below the surface at Moira, 3 m. away ; they are strongly saline with a trace of Bromine, and of much efficacy in certain diseases, but in spite of the excellence of its accommodation, Ashby has not been successful as a watering-place. Near the baths at the entrance to the town is a memorial cross, by Sir Gilbert Scott, to the late Countess of Loudoun ; its *motif* is founded on the Eleanor Cross at Geddington, on a larger scale, the height being upwards of 70 ft.

About a mile N. from the town near the hamlet of Smisby, the *Tournament Field* is pointed out, made famous by Sir Walter Scott. Though, of course, the one encounter on which its fame depends is imaginary, it is believed to have been actually used for such mimic conflicts.

Ashby Folville (John o' Gaunt, 3 m. W.N.W. ; Rearsby, 4 m. E.S.E.) in a pleasant valley beneath Burrough Hill has a good church ; the long nave is Perp., with a good roof with braces carried by figures of angels bearing musical instruments : these retain their original colouring ; the chancel and N. aisle are chiefly E.E. ; the S. aisle and chapel enriched Dec. with

ASHBY FOLVILLE—AYLESTONE

profuse use of the ball-flower ornament. Note: (1) Norm. font, a square bowl, sculptured, carried by shafts square in section; (2) stair to rood-loft; (3) base of screen, the upper part was destroyed in the 19th cent.; (4) plain Easter sepulchre, Dec., in chancel; (5) hour-glass stand over pulpit; (6) the Woodford tombs in the chapel with effigies; one is Gothic, the other two early Renaissance, one with a Corinthian canopy; (7) two early coffin-lids in S. aisle. Outside the elegant E.E. doorway and the lofty tower of the lighter local type, should be noticed. The small Tudor Manor House in the village has been skilfully included in a large modern house.

Ashby Magna has a small much restored church of no interest.

Ashby Parva (Ullesthorpe, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.) is a pretty village at the S. end of the county. Its small church of a single aisle is Perp. It has a rood-stair in the thickness of the N. wall of the nave; note, too, the Norm. font consisting of two hemispherical bowls, the lower inverted to form the base, the junction marked by a cable cordon; also a small shaft of earlier date than the building whose purpose is uncertain: possibly to support a statue or a stoup.

Aston Flamville (Hinckley, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E.), a small village and large parish, has a small church without aisles almost rebuilt in 1874. It retains one Norm. window. There is a descent of one step to the chancel, where note the 16th cent. Turville monument, an altar-tomb with incised slab with a kneeling figure of alabaster at the foot.

Aylestone (2 m. S.W. from Leicester) is partly a secluded village, partly a large suburb. Its church is large and interesting, chiefly E.E. and Dec. The Dec. chancel is curious in being longer, wider and

LEICESTERSHIRE

higher than the nave: it claims to be the largest village chancel in England. Note: (1) dwarf screens of stone, separating the S. or Glen aisle; (2) curious corbels in nave; (3) sedilia; (4) old wood-work in seats, etc.; (5) two brasses, one a priest in post-Reformation vestments, and (6) the tower and unusual spire, which may perhaps be best described as a German version of the broach; there is a similar spire at Crick in Northamptonshire. The Tudor Hall was the temporary abode of Charles I., during the siege of Leicester. Hard by the village there is a picturesque mediæval bridge of stone over the Soar.

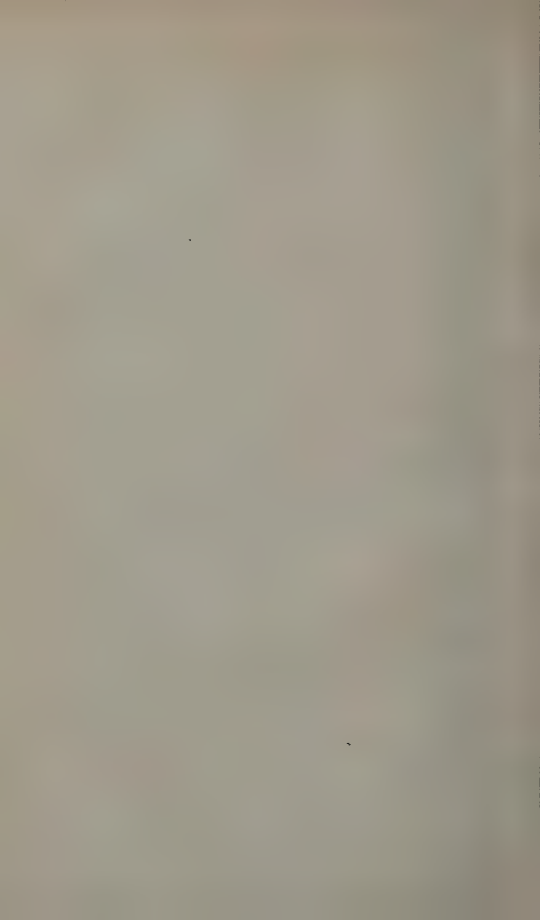
Bagworth (station, 1 m.) is a mining village on the outskirts of the Forest. It stands high and commands extensive views to the S. and S.E., and a fine prospect of the western side of the Forest, including Bardon Hill, to the N.E. The church has been rebuilt except its mean tower which does not rise as high as the ridge of the nave roof; a small Norm. doorway has been preserved and incorporated in the modern building.

Bardon Hill (station, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from summit) the highest ground in Leicestershire is a rounded porphyritic mass on the W. side of Charnwood, beautifully wooded to its summit. The northern side is terribly scarred by extensive quarries. It forms a prominent landmark from much of this and neighbouring counties, and has a noted view (see Charnwood, *infra*). It is private property and information as to open days must be obtained locally.

Barkby (Syston, 2. m. S.E.) is a pretty, secluded village in a well-wooded valley, about 4 m. N. from Leicester; a brook finds its way down the village street. The large church is of quite unusual interest. The W. tower is E.E. with very refined detail, especially in its doorway, the broach spire is a little later; the



AYLESTONE



BAGWORTH—BARLESTON

nave and chancel are also in the main E.E. The aisles are Dec., very early in the style, and are of great width and height, so that the doors find room below the windows, N. and S., and do not interrupt their succession. It is in these ranges of early Dec. windows that the great interest of the church lies; it seems as though the artist were trying experiments in the designing of tracery; in the eight windows are seven different designs, two or perhaps three of which have never been reproduced. Other points of interest are the position of the rood-loft (destroyed), one bay W. of the chancel-arch, and the low side-window in the chancel, closed by a wooden shutter apparently original.

Barkby Thorpe is a hamlet in Barkby parish, half a mile from the village.

Barkstone (Redmile, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.) in the vale of Belvoir, is noted for its dairy farms. The church, rebuilt c. 1500, and since drastically restored, is interesting only for its wood-work. (1) The large Perp. screen is one of the finest in the county: note the *flamboyant* character of its tracery. Its doors are now used as a second screen in the tower arch. (2) The rood-beam c. 1700, richly carved in the Grinling Gibbons manner. Even more important than the screen are (3) four stall ends, two now forming a desk and two a sedile. Both pairs have tabernacle work of indescribable richness with various small figures, and the finer pair have in addition large figures in niches, carved in high relief in a realistic manner, the one Christ bearing the lamb, the other St James robed as a Palmer. The other pair has tracery and armorial bearings. Date about 1500.

Barleston (Market Bosworth, 3 m. N.E.) a large, dull village with a church rebuilt and entirely devoid of interest.

LEICESTERSHIRE

Barrow-on-Soar is a large industrial village well placed on a low bluff overhanging the Soar, and commanding a fine view of the Forest Hills with Buddon Wood and Mountsorrel opposite. It has, too, some pretty river scenery. In the middle ages it was the head of a very important manor comprising about a third of Charnwood Forest, and was held by King Harold and by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester. It was the birthplace of Bishop Beveridge. The large church was much restored in 1870, when during the process of under-pinning, the western tower, said to be in part Saxon, fell and was rebuilt. It is cruciform with wide-spreading transepts; has a good roof to nave, and contains two chests, one Perp. with open-work tracery, the other of the 17th cent., and some interesting monuments. In the village are picturesque almshouses. The chief industry is in lime and cement, but there are village manufactures. Here occurs the well-known *Saurian Bed* in the lias: some twenty-two fairly complete examples of skeletons of these monsters have been recovered: several may be seen at Leicester Museum (see Geology, p. 7).

Barsby. A hamlet of Ashby Folville, from which it is distant 1 m.

Barton-on-the-Beans (Shackerstone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.) is a small village and parish, without a church.

Barwell (Hinckley, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E.) a large village standing high. It has a considerable manufacturing industry in hosiery and boots. The fine church is of one date, late Dec. Note: (1) window tracery; (2) roofs; (3) plain font, earlier than the church; (4) sedilia and piscina; (5) monumental arch; (6) quaint 17th cent. brasses; and (7) early renaissance mural monument in chancel.

Bawdon Castle, an eminence in Charnwood, suggested

BARROW-ON-SOAR—BELGRAVE

by the historian Potter to be the site of the lost town of Andratesbury (see Charnwood Forest, p. 67).

Beacon Hill is the second highest point in Leicestershire, with a height of 818 ft. It is best approached from Woodhouse Eaves (which see); a lane leads from the village past Windmill Hill to the forest road from Woodhouse to Copt Oak; this should be followed to the left for nearly a mile when it reaches a point about 100 ft. below the summit which is easily found. On the hill there are almost undecipherable remains of prehistoric earthworks, and it commands perhaps the finest forest view, with hills and woods on three sides, while on the fourth the whole valley of the Soar and Trent as far as Nottingham lies at the spectator's feet.

Beaumanor (see Woodhouse).

Beaumont Leys an old brick mansion and separate parish, 2 m. N.N.W. of Leicester; now the Leicester sewage farm.

Beeby (Ingarsby, 2½ m. N.W.) is a small village high up the Barkby valley; by a pleasant walk of about 5 m. from Ingarsby to Syston the pedestrian may visit both villages. Its small church, E.E. to Perp., has a curious truncated spire. Its unfinished state is accounted for by the local legend, that the builder, despairing of rivalling the needle-like spire of Queniborough hard by (100 years later in date), threw himself from the battlements. The church has a good E.E. font and a Dec. screen.

BELGRAVE (has a station on the G.C.R., but best approached from Leicester—tram from Clock Tower). Once a pretty village, now a large and rather dreary suburb of Leicester. The old village remains practically unaltered, hidden away between the Loughborough Road and the River Soar, and well repays a

LEICESTERSHIRE

visit. It consists of a small, but pretty green, with an elm of unknown antiquity, having the churchyard at one end, and charming old-world houses and gardens on the other sides. The large and fine church is chiefly E.E. with Norm. and Dec. features. The stately chancel is Dec. with window tracery of the "Kentish" pattern; its N. side has been ruined externally, and much injured internally by the erection of various excrescences. Note: (1) the S. doorway, the finest Norm. doorway in the county; (2) the E.E. tower arch and arcades with their capitals; (3) the Dec. work in the chancel, especially the window tracery and the piscina and vaulted sedilia, the latter among the finest of their date in England; (4) low side-window; (5) the second set of sedilia in S. aisle; (6) incipient window tracery in the same aisle; (7) roofs with carved figures; (8) E.E. font; (9) early coped tomb in chancel; and (10) single stall or sedile with miserere and desk.

On the E. side of the green is the *New Hall*, of red and black brick, temp. William III., but looking earlier. Note especially the ironwork enclosing the forecourt between the projecting wings, and the wealth of contemporary lead-work in rainwater heads, spouts and cisterns. The gardens are a charming example of the formal garden of the period, with brickwork, terminal figures and other statuary. Opposite the house is another garden, also with terminal figures, terraced to the river. Next is a fine Georgian mansion of brick, and the other houses and cottages are worthy their position; altogether it forms a beautiful oasis in a sufficiently squalid neighbourhood, and should not be missed.

Belton (Sheepshed, 2 m. W.), in the outskirts of the Forest, has a church of uniform plan and date, late



VILLAGE GREEN, BELGRAVE

BELTON—BELVOIR CASTLE

Dec. It stands well at the top of the broad village street with a lofty tapering maypole in front, and its admirable spire groups well from all points of view. Note the unusual feature of Dec. clerestory and open-timber roof ; also the font, possibly E.E., a plain Perp. screen, two low side-windows, and the fine effigy of Lady Roesia de Verdun, first Abbess of Gracedieu, ob. 1248 (the monument is probably 14th cent. work).

BELVOIR CASTLE (pronounce *Beavor*; Redmile, 2 m. E.; but the better way of visiting it is to drive from Melton Mowbray, 11 m., or Grantham, 7 m.), is the princely seat of the Duke of Rutland. The grounds are open every week-day and the state-rooms are shown on Thursday and Saturdays, after 12. The park and woodlands are very extensive, and the whole domain, extending from N. of the castle to Croxton Park, a distance of 6 m., is park-like and deserves thorough exploration. There is a convenient hotel beneath the shadow of the castle (crowded in the hunting season). The situation is magnificent: here the N. end of the Wolds forks to contain the Devon valley ; the eastern limb runs on as a low, narrow ridge to Lincoln: the western ends abruptly in two partially isolated hills, steep and lofty, on the last of which the castle stands.

Belvoir Castle was founded by Robert Todeni one of the companions of the Conqueror, and has remained in his family, occasionally through the female line, ever since. It has been several times rebuilt, the last time after a disastrous fire about a century ago, and the only remains of the Norm. fortress are found in the basement of the Staunton Tower. Of the present building the S.E. and S.W. fronts, in ironstone, are by Wyatt, and the other two, of white Lincolnshire stone, by Sir J. Thornton, in the elaborate, incorrect Gothic

LEICESTERSHIRE

of the period. The rooms shown are chiefly on the first floor, arranged round a quadrangle. They comprise the Hall with armour, the Great, or Regent's Gallery with fine tapestries illustrating Don Quixote, Chapel, Ballroom, Picture Gallery, Drawing-room, Elizabethan Saloon, with ceiling by Wyatt, and Libraries. The gallery pictures are chiefly in the Picture Gallery, the portraits everywhere. The latter include, among others, examples by Holbein, Zuccherò, Vandyke, Lely, Reynolds (several), Hogarth, Hoppner and Lawrence, as well as several early portraits of merit by unknown artists. The gallery has good examples of the work of Caravaggio, Del Sarto, Giordano, Murillo, Ribera, N. Poussin, Claude, Durer, Metzù, G. Dow, Teniers, Ostade, Ruysdael, Wonvermans, and Gainsborough. Perhaps the most outstanding pictures are those of the Dutch school, especially a gem by Gerard Dow; the seven canvases illustrating the Seven Sacraments, by Poussin; the altar-piece in the Chapel by Murillo, and two remarkable portraits by Hogarth in the Regent's Gallery. Certainly the picture which attracts most attention is Tenier's "Dutch Proverbs," where in one canvas the artist has depicted humorous illustrations of some score of proverbs. In addition to the pictures the china, plate, furniture and miniatures demand attention. As attractive and as varied as the pictures are the views from the windows, each best at its own time of day; the S.W. looks over the gardens and Blackberry Hill with a flanking view of the whole range of the Wolds beyond; to the N.W. lies the fertile vale of Belvoir; the N.E. and S.E. sides look respectively down and up the Devon valley over hill, wood and water. The mausoleum on Blackberry Hill should be visited (permission required).

BENSCLIFF HILL—BLACKFORDBY

Benscliff Hill and Wood (see Charnwood Forest, p. 67).

Billesdon (Ingarsby, 3 m. S.E.) a large and important village and hunting centre stands high on the marlstone escarpment, surrounded by an amphitheatre of higher hills. In the village there is a *Cross* of the 14th cent.; and at the Free School, now a parish institute, George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends, are said to have received their education. The E.E. church, much restored, has little of interest; it is one of the few which have not received the addition of a clerestory; there is a plain E.E. font, and a stone-bench in lieu of sedilia.

Billesdon Coplow, 1 m. N., is a rounded eminence covered with trees, rising to a height of upwards of 700 ft., and a conspicuous landmark over half the county. The house was the residence of Mr Tailby of hunting fame.

Birch Hill one of the chief heights in Charnwood (which see).

Birstall (Belgrave and Birstall, 1 m. N.E.) has a small much restored E.E. church, only interesting because of the discovery of a Saxon window, with part of its original lattice of Arabesque or interlacing pattern now preserved between glass. There is a low side-window and a plain E.E. font.

Bitteswell (Lutterworth, 1½ m. N.W.) is a pretty village, with a Perp. church of little interest; it has a sepulchral arch in an unusual position on the exterior of the tower.

Blaby is a large industrial and suburban village. The church E.E., with a later spire is not interesting.

Blackbrook (see Charnwood Forest, p. 67).

Blackfordby (Moir, 1½ m. N.) is a hamlet of Ashby-

LEICESTERSHIRE

de-la-Zouch, 3 m. away. It has a modern church on the site of a picturesque Norm. or E.E. chapel.

Blaston (Hallaton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.). There are two small adjoining villages of this name, distinguished as St Giles and St Michael. Both churches have been rebuilt. That at Blaston St Giles' possesses one of the two pre-Reformation altar-cups in the county; the only true chalice.

Bosworth, Husbonds (Welford, 1 m. E.) is a large and handsome village, with a pretty green. The church has been largely rebuilt, but retains a good Dec. tower with broach spire, and a rood-loft stair. The hall is an old house in a small, well-timbered park.

BOSWORTH MARKET (Station, 1 m.) is a very small old-fashioned town which has ceased to hold the market which gave it its distinguishing name. Its population, exclusive of outlying chapelries, is estimated at about 800; fifty years ago it exceeded 1000. The church has a Perp. nave and chancel, with Dec. aisles and steeple; the latter standing high, forms a conspicuous land-mark. The chancel is curiously low and mean for the broad and stately nave; it contains a noticeable range of Perp. sedilia, vaulted and communicating with each other; the rood-loft stairs remain, and a hagioscope in the S. aisle; there is a good Dec. font, hexagonal, and a pre-Reformation chest. In the churchyard there are some good specimens of the local art of the slate carver; one tombstone near the N. door has in a medallion a female figure, the simple grace of whose lines suggests the work of Flaxman.

The Hall is close to the churchyard; it stands in a well-wooded deer-park with extensive views; the park is traversed by public roads, that to Leicester passing near the S. front of the house. The Hall is a good example of the English Renaissance of c. 1700, in brick

BLASTON—BOSWORTH FIELD

and stone, and its two extended fronts are suggestive of Hampton Court ; it was for about 300 years the seat of the Dixie family.

The Grammar School in the market-place is a very old foundation, refounded by Sir Wolstan Dixie in 1601 ; Dr Johnson was a master there for a short time ; the school has, however, been rebuilt since his day.

Bosworth Field, the site of the last battle of the Wars of the Roses, lies about 2 m. S. from the town, between the villages of Shenton and Sutton Cheney, the station of the former standing on the battle-field. Redmoor Plain as the field was then called is a low-lying tract of broken country, now enclosed and cultivated, but in 1485 a marshy waste, overlooked on the E. by a steep, though not lofty plateau with the village of Sutton Cheney at its highest point, on the N.E. On the night of August 21, 1485, Richmond, advancing from the W. encamped on the low-lying, white moors near Shenton, while Richard, who had hastened from Nottingham by way of Leicester and Earl Shilton to meet him, was entrenched in a strong position on the high ground near the village of Stapleton, and Lord Stanley whose force was to decide the fortune of the day, had his camp at Sutton Cheney, above the flanks of both armies. Thus the rivals spent the night before the battle within 3 m. of each other. The attack seems to have been commenced the next morning by Richmond, who secured the low eminence of Ambien or Ambient Hill, near Sutton, which proved to be the centre of the conflict. Upon this point, King Richard now threw himself with all his force, thus sacrificing his advantage of position. At the critical moment of the fight, when the advantage of numbers would probably have told in favour of the King, Lord Stanley decided for Richmond, and

LEICESTERSHIRE

reinforced him with all his strength. This decided the fight ; Richard fell and the Yorkists were driven S. as far as Stoke Golding, where the battle ended, as there was no further pursuit. On Ambien Hill is a well known as King Richard's Well, and the site of the Duke of Norfolk's camp near Sutton is still called Dickon's Nook, but there are no other memorials of the fight. The body of the dead king was removed the same day to Leicester, where after two days' exposure, it was buried in the church of the Grey Friars.

BOTTESFORD is the most northerly village in Leicestershire, and the lowest lying, being the only place in the county less than 100 ft. above sea-level. It stands on the little river Devon, with picturesque bridges. Its cruciform church is the largest village church in Leicestershire. It is chiefly Perp. with portions of earlier buildings. The spire is the loftiest in the county, with a height of about 212 ft., and is noteworthy for its mass and workmanship, but of commonplace design. Externally the magnificent clerestory with its parapet and pinnacles calls for notice, and the Dec. porch with chamber over. Internally the lofty nave is late Perp. with carvings ; the aisles are late Dec., and the transept Dec. with Perp. insertions. The long chancel is the earliest part of the building, transitional E.E. to Dec., but its walls were raised and roof lowered to accommodate the Rutland monuments, and the slovenly work contrasts strangely with the sumptuous contents. Note : (1) rood-loft stair in octagonal turret carried above the roof ; (2) fragments of 14th cent. glass ; (3) Jacobean font ; (4) fine Elizabethan or Jacobean pulpit ; (5) fine brass to Henry Codyngton, Rector, 1404. The great attraction, however, is the magnificent series of monu-



RUTLAND MONUMENTS, BOTTESFORD

BOTTESFORD—BRADGATE PARK

ments to the Rutland family in the chancel : they are—
 in the centre (i.) Thomas, 1st Earl, 1543, by Thomas
 Parker, the alabaster man ; (ii.) W. of the above,
 Henry, 2nd Earl, 1563, also of alabaster, perhaps
 the finest of the series : at the side going eastward (iii.)
 S., Edward, 3rd Earl, 1587, by Garret Johnson, other-
 wise Gerard Janssen ; (iv.) N., John, 4th Earl, 1587-8
 also by Johnson ; (v.) Margaret, wife of William
 de Ros, 1439 ; (vi.) George, 7th Earl, 1641, on S. ;
 and (vii.) John, 8th Earl, 1689 on N., both erect statues
 by Gabriel Cibber, father of Colley Cibber ; (viii.) N.,
 Roger, 5th Earl, 1612, by Nicholas Johnson, son of
 Garret ; (ix.) S., Francis, 6th Earl, 1635, with enormous
 canopy ; (x.) N., a diminutive effigy in Purbeck marble,
 in chain-mail ; probably William Albino, 1236 ; (xi.)
 S., William, Lord de Ros 1414 ; (xii.) N., John, Lord de
 Ros, 1421. All these tombs with their effigies deserve
 careful attention.

In the village there is a plain old cross.

Bowden, Great (Market Harborough, 1 m. N.) prettily
 placed round a large village green. The interesting
 church (E.E.-Perp.) has a good spire, and aisles to the
 chancel, a rare feature here. Note in the N. chancel
 aisle a large mural painting of the Doom ; also the
 Jacobean font-cover and fine organ-case.

BRADGATE PARK the southern end of Charnwood
 Forest (Leicester, 5 m. N.W. ; *there are public footpaths
 through the park, but those wishing to drive through
 should make inquiry as to days when it is open*). The
 best approach from Leicester is to drive through
 Groby where the forest country is entered ; thence to
 Newtown Linford, 1½ m., where a gate near the church
 gives access to the park. The road passes through a
 gorge with rugged syenite rocks and old oaks, some
 of which may be of those topped by the foresters on the

LEICESTERSHIRE

execution of Lady Jane Grey ; a trout-stream runs by the roadside and herds of deer roam about. In about a mile the ruins of the house built by Thomas Grey, 2nd Marquis of Dorset, about 1501 are reached. The ruins, of brick, are scanty, but they are always interesting, as the birthplace and for most of her short life, the residence of Lady Jane Grey, the nine days' queen. It was here that Ascham found her reading "Plato" at the age of thirteen. The house was destroyed by fire in 1694, and the only portion remaining entire is the chapel with monument of Henry Grey, 1st Earl of Stamford, the Parliamentarian, ob. 1673. Behind the house rises the rugged hill of *Old John* with fine and extensive views.

Braunston. There are two villages of this name. (i.) (Leicester, 2 m.) is a curiously remote and isolated little village, with stately Hall of brick, in a pretty park with water, and a tiny church which has a Perp. screen.

(ii.) *On the Wolds* (Harby and Stathern, 4 m. E.) in the pretty Belvoir country ; in the parish is the upper end of Knipton Reservoir. The much restored church is E.E.-Perp. Note: a late Norm. font with intersecting arcade, on an E.E. shaft ; a curious priests' door, and the semicircular arches of the S. (E.E.) arcade.

BREEDON-ON-THE-HILL (station at the hamlet of Tonge, 1 m. E.) stands in the broken mountain limestone country on the Derbyshire border, and is sheltered by a huge isolated mass of limestone of considerable height, and precipitous steepness, recalling in a humble way the Rock of Cashel or the Acropolis of Athens. Like these it is both fortress and ecclesiastical establishment. The summit of the hill is enclosed by a rampart of early but uncertain date,

BIRTHPLACE OF LADY JANE GREY



BRAUNSTON—BREEDON PRIORY

the Bulwarks, and contains the parish, once the priory, church of St Hardulph.

Breedon Priory was founded by Robert Ferrers in 1144, as a cell to Nostell, for Augustinian canons. It was always parochial as well as monastic, and at the Reformation the parishioners secured the monastic choir and allowed their nave to fall into ruin, so that the part which now remains is the eastern or conventual half. Of the original Norm. church, there remains only the lower part of the central tower. The exceedingly beautiful choir with its aisles and the S. transept were built in the E.E. period, and the nave seems to have been rebuilt, in a novel position about 12 ft. S. of the middle line, in the 15th cent. : this, with the N. transept is now destroyed. Entrance is by the small S. transept which now forms porch and vestry : note here the arch into the S. aisle with fine dog-tooth moulding. The spacious choir with good arcades has lancet windows in its N. aisle, and in the E. end of the S. where the rest are later insertions. The N. aisle is vaulted : the only stone-roof, apart from towers and porches, in the county. The fine eastern triplet is recent, and replaces an 18th cent. Venetian window. What gives a special interest to this church is a sculptured frieze preserved from an earlier building, either Norm. or more probably Saxon, which is the finest thing of its kind in England. It is now placed partly across the E. wall below the window, partly in the spandrils of the arcades, and the rest outside the transept and at the E. end. The main length is an Arabesque scroll of foliage ; some portions have birds, animals and small human figures interspersed ; and the part outside the church has Byzantine figures in low reliefs in shallow, round-head panels. (A cast may be seen in Leicester Museum.)

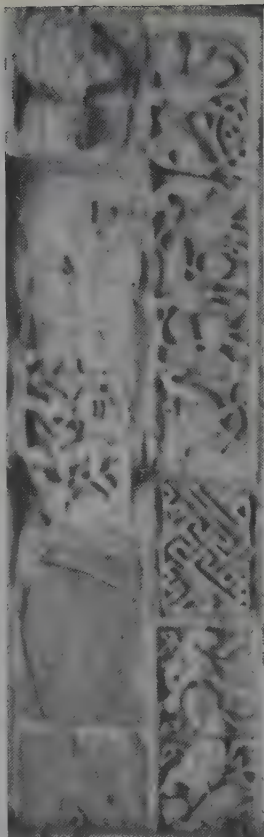
LEICESTERSHIRE

Other points of interest are : (1) E.E. *Benitoire* in S. transept ; (2) Dec. font ; (3) colour decoration in jamb of window on S. side ; (4) stained glass, c. 1300, in N. aisle. The N. aisle is the private property of Earl Ferrers and is cut off by a massive iron grille ; it contains three fine monuments of the 16th cent. to the Shirley family, notably that of George and Frances Shirley, 1595, a rare example of an Elizabethan tomb with cadaver ; note also the elaborate Elizabethan canopied pew or private box.

Bretnaby (Melton Mowbray, 2½ m. E.) consists of a stone-built Elizabethan Manor House, now a farmhouse, and a small church, rebuilt in 1660, except its charming E.E. and Dec. tower or bell-turret with saddleback roof and spirelet. In the church are preserved two rude benches of an early date.

Brighthelm (Rockingham, 2 m. W.) is a small cluster of picturesque old stone cottages around a church, in a strange-looking position on the summit of an isolated hill, which has every appearance of being the site of an early fortified village. The unpretending church should be entered as it contains good Norm. work. The tower arch and the N. arcade are Norm., note the capitals of the pillars ; the S. arcade has round arches of E.E. date. The font is Norm., of an unusual pattern.

Brookesby has a picturesque Elizabethan Manor House of ironstone, recently carefully enlarged in the same style and of the same material, where in 1592, George Villiers, afterwards famous as Duke of Buckingham, was born. The pretty church stands in the gardens of the Manor House : it is small, and resembles a private chapel rather than a church, having no aisles, and no distinction of nave and chancel. The symmetry and finish of the Perp. work and the charm of its proportions should be noticed, and especially the



EARLY SCULPTURE AT BREEDON

BRENTINGBY—BUCKMINSTER

panelling and battlements of the parapet, the latter pierced with loop-holed cross-slits. Note also: (1) the woodwork of the S. door, a superb piece of *flamboyant* carving; (2) incised slabs of alabaster, much worn, of earlier members of the Villiers family; (3) wall-tomb with life-sized white marble statues, erect, of William Lord Villiers (ob. 1711) and wife, the last member of the family to reside at Brookesby.

Broombriggs (see Charnwood Forest).

Broughton Astley (station, a mile from village) has an interesting church with singularly massive spire-crowned tower. It consists of two parallel naves of almost equal height and width; the best work is in the N. aisle, especially in the beauty of the flowing tracery of its great E. window. The heads of the windows have good 14th cent. glass, including some figures. The font is partly ancient. Note in the porch a Norm. *bénitier*, a shaft covered with chevron moulding, with a cushion capital hollowed out to form a basin.

Broughton, Nether (Old Dalby, 2 m. N.E.) in the Vale of Belvoir. Its small much restored church is only interesting for a pre-Norm. sculptured stone, probably part of a cross, built into its N. wall.

Bruntingthorpe (Ashby Magna, 3 m. E.) stands high. Its rebuilt church is quite without interest.

Buckminster (Edmondthorpe, 3½ m. N.) is finely placed on the summit of a lofty ridge between the valleys of Witham and Eye. The stately church has a Dec. nave with ball-flower ornaments, a Dec. chancel re-modelled in the Perp. period when side chapels were added, and an E.E. tower at the E. end of the S. aisle, with a Dec. broach spire more curious than beautiful. Note, particularly in the interior, the unique staircase to the tower, an octagonal tower of a beautiful white stone, standing free in the middle of the

LEICESTERSHIRE

church, covered with delicately carved panelling this probably served also as the rood-loft stair. No also: (1) curious little vaulted chamber in the thickne of one of the piers of the tower; (2) Dec. piscina sedilia and Easter sepulchre in the chancel; (3) Per font and (4) muniment chest.

The Hall, the seat of the Earl of Dysart, is a fine Georgian mansion of stone in a pretty park with good views.

Buddon Wood (Quorn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.) a rounded hill of granite covered with natural wood, on the eastern outskirts of Charnwood; this is the hill which forms the most conspicuous and beautiful object in the view of the Forest Hills from the Midland Railway between Leicester and Loughborough.

Burbage (Hinckley, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E.) is a chapelry and large village in the parish of Aston Flamville. The church which occupies a commanding position was largely rebuilt in 1842, with fine proportions but execrable detail; it retains of the old building the Dec. steeple, the arcades, Dec. or Perp., and a fine E.E. chancel arch. Note: (1) the font, Dec.; (2) incised slab; (3) mural monument in chancel; (4) the S. door of 16th or 17th cent. with wood-carving and iron-work.

George Canning the statesman once occupied large brick house in the village street.

Sketchley is a hamlet of Burbage.

BURROUGH-ON-THE-HILL (formerly Castle Burrough) John of Gaunt, 1 m. E.) stands on the edge of the marlstone escarpment, with extensive views. The small church is E.E. and Dec. Note: (1) the open arcaded parapet to tower; (2) the E.E. font of singular beauty (engraved in Rickman); (3) two low side-windows, one of which may be Norm.; (4) altar tombs with effigies of Sir Wm. Stockden and wife.



BROOKESBY HALL

BUDDON WOOD—BURTON OVERY

Burrough Camp is a very large earthwork which is generally considered to be the site of a British stronghold. It occupies one of the most conspicuous eminences on the ridge; precipitous on the N. and W. it joins the table-land on the other sides. The view includes the whole valley of the Wreake to the N. and N.E.; the lower Soar to the W., with the Forest Hills; S.W. it is open, looking over Leicester into Warwickshire, and to the S. it is confined by the greater heights of Billesdon, Robin-a-Tiptoe and Whadborough. Its mounds are in places 20 ft. in height, and the position of the entrance may be identified at the S. end. In his reminiscences the late Sir B. W. Richardson, who was educated at Burrough, relates that the village schoolmaster was buried under snow on the slope of the encampment for three days, uninjured.

Burton Lazars (Melton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.) takes its distinguishing name from having possessed in the middle ages the principal Lazar House or Leper Hospital in England, founded A.D. 1135. No trace of this now remains and even the mineral spring formerly of repute for leprosy and other skin diseases has disappeared. In the village street near the church the base of a cross may be noticed. The pretty church, E.E. and Dec., has a very picturesque bell gable; note also the arcades with round arches, very early E.E., or possibly transitional; the carving in the roof of female figures bearing musical instruments and shields; the Perp. font, and a tilting helmet.

Burton-on-the-Wolds (Loughborough, 3 m. E.) is a small village, beneath the E. end of the Wolds. There is no church; the Hall in a small park is a seat of the Duke of Somerset.

Burton Overy (Glen, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.) is a pretty and secluded

LEICESTERSHIRE

village in a sheltered valley away from high roads. The little Dec. and Perp. church has a large lady chapel, co-extensive with the chancel, and a Perp. screen of delicate workmanship. In front of the rectory there is a scion of the Boscabel oak, planted in 1660.

Bury Camp (see Ratby).

Cadeby (Bosworth, 2½ m. E.), a pretty village with half-timber work, has a restored church of no interest.

Cademan, High (see Charnwood Forest).

Caldwell (sometimes spelt *Chadwell*, and generally pronounced *Caudle*; Scaford, 1½ m. E.) is a member of the Soke of Rothley, nearly 20 m. away, and its chapelry is annexed to that living. The small chapel has a Norm. nave, and E.E. chancel, aisle and tower, early in the style. Of the original Norm. work there remains the N. arcade, with sculptured capitals; the tower arch is semi-Norm. Note the combination of two lancet windows at the E. end, and the Norm. font with intersecting arcading.

Carlton (Bosworth, 1½ m. N.) has a modern church, built in 1867.

Carlton Curlieu (Kibworth, 3 m. N.N.E.) stands high on the edge of the marlstone escarpment, *Carlton Clump* being a conspicuous landmark commanding a wide prospect, including the Forest Hills some 18 m. away. The church has the base of a Norm. tower, with an upper stage rebuilt by Sir Geoffrey Palmer in 1685, with inscription. The body of the church was rebuilt soon after and reconstructed in the poorest brickwork in 1880. Note: (1) the small but pleasing Norm. tower arch; (2) a good Dec. tub-font; (3) canopied tomb of alabaster with effigies, of Sir John Bale; (4) old armorial glass. The Hall, a stately building of white stone, is perhaps the finest Elizabethan house in Leicestershire.

BURY CAMP—CHARNWOOD FOREST

Cat-thorpe (Lilbourne station is in the village) is the most southerly parish in Leicestershire. Its small Perp. church is only interesting for its contents which are important; they are (1) an E.E. font of unusual beauty, resembling that at Leicester All Saints'; (2) a large panel of Perp. stained-glass; (3) a *semi-effigial* monument, with a female head and bust sculptured in a sunk medallion; the slab was the actual coffin-lid; (4) a muniment chest.

Chamber Hill (see Charnwood Forest).

Charley (see Charnwood Forest).

CHARNWOOD FOREST at once the play-ground and the sanatorium of the Leicestershire towns, is a curious tract of country made up of miniature mountain ranges, formed by rocks of very old formation, granites, syenites, porphyries and slates, rising out of crumpled valleys of a later, triassic formation; the whole set as an island in the midst of placid midland scenery. It occupies the central portion of a triangle, whose angles are Leicester, Loughborough and Ashby, approaching to within some 3 or 4 m. of each of those towns.

It has not been technically a forest for about a century, as the last remaining portion was enclosed by Act of Parliament, 1809-1829; but though the valleys have been cultivated and plantations formed it has lost little of its wild character, and the uplands are still masses of abrupt rock rising from wild land covered with heath, gorse and fern, and in beauty it has rather gained than otherwise.

At the time of the Act of Enclosure, the area to be dealt with comprised about 17 sq. m., but this was only a small portion of the true forest, and indeed, did not include the two domains of Ulverscroft and Charley, which lay isolated at its very centre. As a

LEICESTERSHIRE

matter of fact, the process of enclosure had been going on for several hundred years, for, at an uncertain date, but probably soon after the Norman Conquest, fifteen parks were taken out of the forest, which, together practically formed a girdle round it. These parks were enclosed, but not cultivated; they simply remained private portions of forest land, and they not only retained their own wild character, but prevented any interference with the central region, thus helping to preserve its natural charm. This circumferential tract contains the highest eminence at Bardon; the best wooded at Buddon; and the most charming scenery at Bradgate and Beaumanor. The parks included four at Groby, two at Loughborough, and one each at Bradgate, Bardon, Whitwick, Gracedieu, Garendon, Burleigh, Beaumanor, Quorndon and Swithland. Of these the parks of Bradgate, Bardon, Gracedieu, Garendon, Burleigh, Beaumanor and Swithland remain; that at Quorndon is probably the wooded height of Buddon; three of the four at Groby exist as park or woodland, if we may include *Martin Shaw Wood* as one, and the fourth is indicated by the place-name *Groby Parks*. The Loughborough Parks have long disappeared except in name, but Whitwick is the only one of which no trace has been left.

This more extended district embraces an area of about 60 m., forming an oblique parallelogram, about 9 m. from S.E. to N.W. by 7 across, and its boundaries are roughly indicated by the present roads; (1) from Groby through Coalville to Thringston near Whitwick; (2) from Thringstone to Loughborough; (3) from Loughborough to Rothley; and (4) from Rothley through Thurstaston and Anstey back to Groby. Of these the first two lie chiefly within, the others just outside the ancient forest. At the time

CHARNWOOD FOREST

of the disafforestation 30 m. of good roads were made, so that access is easy to all parts ; but unfortunately at that period it was not thought necessary to provide footpaths or retain open spaces, so that access to the heights and other points of interest is only by the courtesy of the proprietors.

The derivation of the name Charnwood is uncertain, but it is no doubt the same as that of Charley (formerly Charnley) in its inmost recesses, and of Quorndon on its eastern border ; probably too, as that of Garendon. Of its early history little or nothing is known ; without saying with its historian Potter, that it has any special relation to Druidical worship, its place-names, like its rocks, seem older than those of the rest of the county ; such names as Nanpantan, Lingdale, Broombriggs, Peldar Tor and One Barrow suggests a very early occupation, and there are traces of earthworks on Beacon Hill, which are probably pre-historic. That it was known to the Romans is proved by a find of coins, some 2000 in number, at St Bernard's Monastery in 1840. Under the Saxons it was already divided into the four manors of Groby, Whitwick, Sheepshed and Barrow, and was subject to forest law ; the *Swanimote* or Swainmote Courts, the open-air courts which settled forest questions, were probably established by them ; these courts endured till the 17th cent. That for Groby was held at Copt Oak ; that for Whitwick at the Swanimote Rock under High Cade-man, and the Sheepshed court at Ives Head. It is uncertain where the fourth court was held : Beacon Hill suggests itself as the probable spot. In the reign of the Confessor the Barrow Manor was held by Harold, afterwards king.

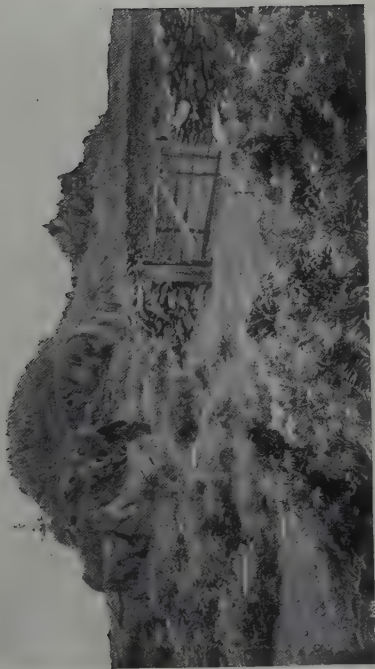
The Barrow Manor, the eastern and largest division, running wedge-like almost to the western boundary,

LEICESTERSHIRE

was granted by the Conqueror to Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, who had a castle within its bounds ; the other three with castles at Groby and Whitwick went to Grantmesnil, the powerful lord of Leicester. The subsequent manorial history is interesting but too long for narration here.

In 1134, Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, founded at Ulverscroft a small priory for Eremites of the order of St Augustine, and about thirty years later, his son Blanchemains made another foundation for canons of the same order at Charley, not far off ; the two foundations were united in 1465. The properties of the two houses formed enclosed islands, each of about a square mile, in the heart of the forest. As early as 1133 the same Bossu had founded at Garendon, on the outskirts the only Cistercian House in Leicestershire, a large and important one, its head being a titular abbot and a Lord of Parliament. About 1236 Roesia de Verdun established an Augustinian nunnery at Gracedieu near Whitwick. Picturesque and interesting ruins remain at Ulverscroft and Gracedieu. In addition there were two small hermitages at Alderman's Haw near Charley and Holywell Haw near Woodhouse. (*Haw* in forest parlance = *Hay*, an enclosure.) The monastic history is not complete without mention of the great modern Cistercian abbey of St Bernard, founded 1835, the exertions of whose monks have added so much to the beauty of the sternest and wildest part of the forest.

There was no parish church within the forest limits ; at Newtown Linford, Swithland and Woodhouse within the outer zone were chapels which have since become parochial, and these and the churches of the neighbouring villages made a sufficient provision for the few laymen whose avocations compelled them to live



ROCKS IN CHARNWOOD FOREST

CHARNWOOD FOREST

within the confines. The Act of Enclosure set apart land to provide sites and endowment for three churches, and these were built, one at Copt Oak, a second, the Oaks Chapel near Blackbrook, and the third at Woodhouse Eaves, all within the most recently enclosed portion.

The general aspect of the district is of a crumpled and utterly irregular mass of rocky heights, with corresponding valleys and indentations, but the run of the hills is from N.W. to S.E. in fairly parallel ridges: the ranges are crossed transversely about midway by very high ground, so that the fall is in both directions, the streams running some to the N.W., others to the S.E.

The greatest elevation is Bardon Hill (*q.v.*) on the N.W. border, but as the plain from which it rises has a general level of 500 ft. its height (912 ft.) is not so conspicuous as that of some of the others. Next in altitude is Beacon Hill in the E., which reaches 818 ft. Other elevations of over 800 ft. are Birch Hill and Kimberwood Hill, and the high road from Leicester to Whitwick attains the same height near Abbots Oak. The most rugged heights occur in the long range above Whitwick, the Warren Hills, whose chief points High Tor and Peldar Tor are between 700 and 800 ft. To the N. of Whitwick is another mountain-like range formed by Chamber Hill, High Cademan and High Sharpley; High Cademan having perhaps the finest outline of all. The hills in the N. and S. do not attain the same elevation, but as they are seen from lower grounds they are more conspicuous; the most important are Ives Head and Lub Cloud near Sheepshed, and Old John in Bradgate Park, so prominent in the views over the town of Leicester from the S.

A good general idea of the district may be gained

LEICESTERSHIRE

by some walks or drives along the forest roads—(1) by the Groby and Whitwick Road: soon after leaving Groby the modern Bradgate House, with fine rhododendron avenue, is passed on the right, and the village of Markfield, under Markfield Knoll, is skirted; here a road to the left leads to Bardon, with Cliffe Hill and Billa Barrow on the left; following the main road the Ulverscroft domain is skirted, with Chitterman's Hill, where there is a mediæval cottage, a short distance to the right, and the church and woods of Copt Oak are soon reached. Here the main transverse road of the Forest is crossed and a private road direct to Bardon Hill. Continuing, the road ascends between Birch Hill and Bardon, and near Abbots Oak reaches the height of 800 ft., with fine views over the well-wooded estate of Charley Hall. Abbots Oak is a modern house, and the legend connecting the locality with the death of the last abbot of Garendon, is a 19th cent. myth. The road now skirts the Warren Hills (R.) to Whitwick. At the entrance of the town a footpath may be taken (R.) which leads to a lane passing between High Cademan and High Sharpley, and approaching the Swanimote Rock and Oak. By this lane the Ashby and Loughborough road is gained, with railway stations at Gracedieu (L.) and Sheepshed (R.).

(2) Entering the forest at Newtown Linford, a lane leads (2 m.) through a pretty valley below the wooded height of Benscliffe to the picturesque ruins of Ulverscroft below Hammercliffe Hill. At Ulverscroft a lane leads, L. and R., to routes (1) and (3) respectively.

(3) By way of Thurcaston or Cropston, with good view over the Cropston Reservoir and Bradgate Park, the forest is entered at Hall Gates. The road leads through the pretty Ling Dale, with the estates of

CHARNWOOD FOREST

Roccliffe and Mapplewell on R. and Benscliffe Woods, L., till it joins the main Sheepshed Road. This should be followed for a mile, under the height of Broombriggs (R.) with Green Hill and Black Hill on the L.; then turning to the L. at the cross roads a lane is soon reached (R.) which passes under Bawdon Castle, and skirts the demesne of Charley Hall, beautifully situated under Timberwood Hill. The modern house of Charley Hall contains some remains of the priory. Soon after passing Charley, the Oaks Church on Blackbrook is reached. This is within a short walk of several of the most interesting points in Charnwood, including the Hanging Stone, the Monastery of St Bernard, the Blackbrook valley and reservoir, and close at hand to the E. and N. are the fine hills of Lub Cloud and Ives Head. From the Oaks, Sheepshed station is readily reached.

(4) Returning to the Sheepshed Road at the point where route (3) diverged it may now be followed. On the L. is the hermitage of Alderman's Haw, now a farm, with the summit of Beacon Hill (818 ft.) opposite. A mile farther on on the R. is Whittle Hill, where excellent razor stones are obtained, and a little farther on the same side, the pretty Longcliffe, with hanging rocks, plantations and magnificent rhododendrons, is reached; on the other side of the road there are good views of Lub Cloud and Ives Head.

(5) Near Hall Gates, a short distance along Lingdale, a footpath on the R. leads through the charming Swithland woods, with disused slate-quarries, and over the Brand to Woodhouse Eaves. Thence a pretty lane should be followed between the Hanging Stone Hill, with hanging rocks, and Beaumanor Park, past Pocket Gate where are deep slate quarries, now deserted; here, on the L., is Black Birds' Nest, a reputed hunting

LEICESTERSHIRE

seat of John of Gaunt. Then skirting the Outwoods, Nanpantan is reached, a pretty region of wood and hill, much resorted to by the people of Loughborough. From Nanpantan it is a mile's walk to *Snells' Nook*, an old gate to the forest, where there is a railway halt. A short distance to the E. of the road stands Holywell Haw, a former hermitage of which there are some remains.

Clawson, Long (formerly Claxton : all place-names ending in *xton* are softened in Leicestershire) is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from its railway station. It is a long straggling village in broken ground at the foot of the Wolds. Its cruciform church, with the rare dedication of St Remigius, is one of the very few in the shire possessing a central tower ; the transepts, destroyed 300 years ago, were rebuilt at a recent careful restoration. It is late E.E. and Dec., with Perp. additions. The low, simple tower, Dec. with a trace of *flamboyancy* in its windows, is particularly dignified. Note internally : (1) the very acute arches of the crossing ; (2) traces of an earlier church, Norm., in the S. transept ; (3) a much worn 13th cent. effigy in chain armour in the same transept.

CLAYBROOKE (the parish includes Great and Little Claybrooke, Wigston Parva, and Ullesthorpe, with station at the last). The fine church is situated at Little Claybrooke, 1 m. from Ullesthorpe station ; it is almost entirely Dec., the chancel with beautifully moulded flowing tracery being particularly good : the late Professor E. A. Freeman gave it the second place among English village chancels. Note also a low side-window, and the base of a screen.

Coalville, a modern mining town below Bardon Hill, with considerable manufacture of brick, tile, and terra cotta but nothing which will detain visitors.

Cold Overton (see Overton Cold).

CLAWSON, LONG—COSTON

COLEORTON (Ashby-de-la-Zouch, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.) the well-known seat of Sir George H. Beaumont, the friend of Wordsworth. The house, not shown, has very beautiful gardens and a well-wooded hilly park. The church has been almost rebuilt; it contains some good early Renaissance wood-work, and the W. window is filled with French 15th cent. glass from Rouen (more of this glass is packed away in the stables); note also the modern wood-work and font, the Beaumont monuments, especially canopied altar-tomb, with effigies, to Sir Henry, *ob.* 1607; and an octagon staircase tower at S.W. angle. Wordsworth, Scott and Southey were among the visitors at Coleorton Hall.

Congerstone (Shakerstone, 1 m. S.) has a poor Perp. church with some armorial glass and a good modern monument in bronze to the late Lady Howe. About 1 mile S., on the road to Sibston, there is a gaunt, black post by the way-side, with inscription, which is probably the last gibbet remaining in England.

Copt Oak (see Charnwood Forest).

Cosby (Countesthorpe, Narborough and Whetstone, each 2 m.) is a large manufacturing village. The small church, E.E.-Perp., gains distinction by an elegant spire-covered turret which contains rood-loft stairs. Note also: (1) Perp. screen (poor); (2) *Dug out* chest; (3) fragments of old glass.

Cossington (Sileby, 1 m. S.) a secluded village near the R. bank of the Soar, has picturesque cottages and rectory which is in part pre-Reformation. The small church is chiefly Dec., with good window tracery; contains a 14th cent. female effigy.

Coston (pronounce *Coson*; Saxby, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.) has a charming position in the valley of the Eye, near its head. Its small church has a pretty miniature steeple, consisting of an E.E. tower or turret with a Perp.

LEICESTERSHIRE

broach spire ; most of the interest is concentrated in the Dec. S. aisle. Note : (1) a broad cornice or frieze to the S. wall, *both inside and out*, of carved foliage : both unusual and good, curiously it is better preserved outside ; (2) window tracery ; (3) a small but important portion of Dec. glass, with Crucifixion and a single figure.

Cotesbach (Lutterworth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W.) has a humble church with a low tower in an unusual position.

Countesthorpe (station nearly a mile) is a large unlovely industrial village ; a low tower is all that remains of the old church, rebuilt in 1841.

Cranhoe (Hallaton, 2 m. E.S.E.) has a rebuilt church of no interest.

Croft is beautifully situated beneath a great isolated granite rock, which rises steeply 200 ft. above the valley ; the views from the summit are very extensive. At its foot the Soar, here a brook, has cut its way through a miniature gorge in the granite. Croft is the seat of important works, quarrying, cement, and the manufacture of artificial stone and paving slabs, and is divided into old and new. Old Croft is a picturesque, old-world village on the edge of the gorge ; its church has been well rebuilt except the fine Perpetual tower ; it preserves one Norm. window from the earlier building. The new village lower down the valley, is a favourable specimen of an industrial village.

Cropston (Rothley, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.) is a hamlet of Thurgate, on the forest border, at the lower end of Bradgate Park. Here is the Cropston reservoir of the Leicester Corporation ; it is a beautiful sheet of water of 140 acres, partly within the limits of the park.

CROXTON KYRIAL (pronounce *Croson* ; Harby, 6 m. E. Grantham, 7 m. S.W.) is a bleak, stone-built village on the top of the wolds, commanding a fine view across

COTESBACH—DALBY, GREAT

the Devon valley to Belvoir Castle and woods. (For the best view walk a short distance along the foot-road to Harston, at the N. end of the village.) The fine church has a central tower but no transepts, the aisles being prolonged to take their place. It is chiefly Dec., but the lofty clerestory and massive tower, with eight pinnacles, are Perp. Note the unusual ascent to the altar. The wood-work is of special interest, most of the old seats remaining; of forty-eight benches, 42 are ancient (15th cent.); the carving of the initials and the traceried panels deserves close attention. Note also the fine carving of the S. door (the figure in the central niche is modern), and Laudian altar-rails. In this parish is Croxton Park, a hunting-seat of the Duke of Rutland; it is about 800 acres in extent, and connected with Belvoir by a grassy drive, the whole country between the two seats being park-like. In the park is the site of a Premonstratensian Abbey (no remains) a rich foundation of *temp.* Henry II. It is said that the viscera of King John were interred here, the Abbot being his physician. An old-fashioned race-meeting is still held annually in the park.

Croxton, South (Ingarsby, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by winding lanes; Gt. Ghyllston and Lowesby rather farther, but with good roads) stands on a hill-side overlooking a pretty valley. It has an unrestored church, chiefly E.E. and Dec., of little interest.

Dadlington (Hinckley, 3 m. N.N.W.) has a quaint little church, mostly Dec., with a wooden bell turret; double sedilia and piscina under same arcading; in the churchyard many of the corpses from Bosworth field are said to have been buried.

Dalby, Great has a rare example of a church of Elizabethan or Jacobean date, with tall transomed windows such as we associate with the hall of a manor house.

LEICESTERSHIRE

The nave is a square room, divided by two rude arches, under the ridge of the roof. The lower part of the chancel and tower are older, the former has stone benches on both sides, and altar rails which are probably Laudian. The W. front is important; it appears to be an adaptation of the Tewkesbury *motif* to a village church, consisting of a deeply recessed arch with banded shafts reaching the full height of the church, and having beneath it a deep doorway below with a large Dec. window of three lights above, completely filling the arch. There is a similar design at Whissendine 5 m. away in Rutland.

Dalby, Little (Great Dalby, 3 m. E.) lies low with the church and hall on a height. The hall is a fine Elizabethan house of stone, much enlarged and renovated in a pretty park. The church has been sumptuously restored. Of the old church the E.E. arcades and lofty Perp. clerestory remain, and an E.E. piscina with leaf carving has been preserved in the chancel, together with plain Dec. sedilia. Note a curious opening on the S. side of the chancel near the floor level, visible externally. The modern work in building and furniture is entirely satisfactory.

Dalby Old, properly Wold Dalby, the most beautifully placed village in Leicestershire, lies in a deep bay or recess below the cliff-like escarpment of the Wolds, and is embowered in trees. The church rebuilt in 1835, is quite unworthy of its charming situation. It contains some interesting monuments placed behind the reredos, including a stone coffin-lid with carved cross, of 12th or 13th cent. and three altar-tombs with effigies to members of the Noel family, 1548-1607. One of these is diminutive, the slab being only 3 ft. in length, it bears three beautifully executed little effigies, a female lying between two males.

DALBY, LITTLE—DONINGTON, CASTLE

Desford (station in the hamlet of Newtown Unthank, 1 m.) has a small plain, restored church, with a pretty spire. Note: (1) font Norm. or E.E.; (2) very plain sedilia, piscina and Easter sepulchre in the chancel; (3) two low side-windows. The old Hall is a good example of a small brick manor house of the 17th cent., and there is another similar house in the village. The king as Duke of Lancaster is lord of the manor.

Diseworth (Castle Donington, 3 m. S.) is a remote village chiefly celebrated as the birth-place of William Lilley, the astrologer. Its small E.E. church is of little interest. In the parish is Langley Priory (1½ m. S.W.) an old house in a pretty situation with a small natural lake. It contains scanty remains of a Benedictine nunnery.

Dishley with Thorpe Acre (Loughborough, 2 m. N.W.). At Dishley Grange, Robert Bakewell the agriculturist was born, and carried out his work (1725-1795). His house still stands near the road from Loughborough to Derby.

DONINGTON, CASTLE (station, 1 m.) is a small old-world town picturesquely placed on the crest of a steep sandstone ridge overlooking the Trent. The castle which gave its name to the town stood on the highest part of the hill; there are no remains. The long low church is interesting; it is chiefly E.E. including the nave arcades, the chancel and the lower part of the tower; the aisles and steeple were rebuilt partly in the early, partly in the late Dec.; clerestory and roof are Perp. The beautiful geometrical work in windows, sedilia, etc., at the E. end of S. aisle should be noticed. Note too: (1) plain E.E. sedilia in chancel; (2) two enriched sedilia in S. aisle with double piscina; (3) rare double *squint* from nave to

LEICESTERSHIRE

S. chapel and from latter to chancel ; (4) low side-window ; (5) early effigy in freestone of a priest, under sepulchral arch or Easter sepulchre in the chancel ; (6) good brass of Robert de Staunton (1400) in S. chapel ; (7) in N. chapel an early Renaissance altartomb of Robert Hesilrige and wife : the fine effigies have been coloured ; notice on side, angels bearing shields alternating with pilgrims with staves : at the head a representation of the deity between an angel and a pilgrim.

Donington Park, until lately the seat of the Hastings family, is about 2 m. W. It is extensive, well-wooded and undulating, with a cliff overhanging the Trent, with fine views. The house rebuilt by the first Marquis of Hastings in 1795, from the design of Wilkins, is a favourable specimen of the Gothic of the time.

Below the town is *Cavendish Bridge*, a stone bridge over the Trent joining Leicestershire with Derbyshire. Before the introduction of railways it was the seat of an important inland port, with regular lines of wagons to London.

DONNINGTON-ON-HEATH (Hugglescote, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.) is a mining hamlet of Hugglescote. It possesses an almost unaltered example of a small country house of the 13th cent. This consists of a main oblong building, with two small wings projecting from its N. side, enclosing a small court. The hall occupied the whole upper floor of the main block ; it is now divided into bedrooms. The original entrance was on this floor, now converted into a window. Attached to one of the wings but not originally opening into it, is a further small building of the same date, also of two storeys ; this was probably the cottage of a servant. With one exception the hall windows have been replaced, but

DONINGTON PARK—EARL SHILTON

most of the other detail is original. The house may be found at the top of the village street, behind a wall on the R. ; it belongs to a body of charity trustees, who preserve it with jealous care.

Drayton, Fenny (Stoke Golding, 3 m. E. ; Atherstone, 3 m. W.). Here was born in 1624, George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends. The house still remains ; it is a large cottage of timber-framing and brick, concealed from the road by modern cottages ; the approach is opposite to an obelisk with inscription to his memory. The small church, much restored, has good monuments to members of the Purefory family.

Dunton Bassett (Ashby Magna, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W.) stands high, commanding extensive views ; it is a pretty village of old brick cottages with thatched roofs. Unfortunately for the lovers of the picturesque, property-owners have found that the cheapest way to repair thatch is to cover it with sheets of corrugated iron ; the fashion has spread, but it is most noticed here. The small church, E.E. with later additions, has a pretty steeple and a semi-Norm. S. door of merit ; it is chiefly interesting for the set of twelve seats or benches of early 14th cent. date in its N. aisle.

Earl Shilton (Elmsthorpe, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.) is said to be *Earl's Hilton*, but has been Shilton at least since temp. Edward I. It is a large and prosperous manufacturing village, with numerous shops, banks, etc., on the summit and slope of a steep and lofty isolated hill, with extensive views. The church, on the top of the hill, was rebuilt in 1856, except the lofty tower and spire which form a prominent landmark for miles around. Close to the W. end of the church there is a rounded mound which was the site of an early castle of the Earls of Leicester, and possibly formed the entire castle.

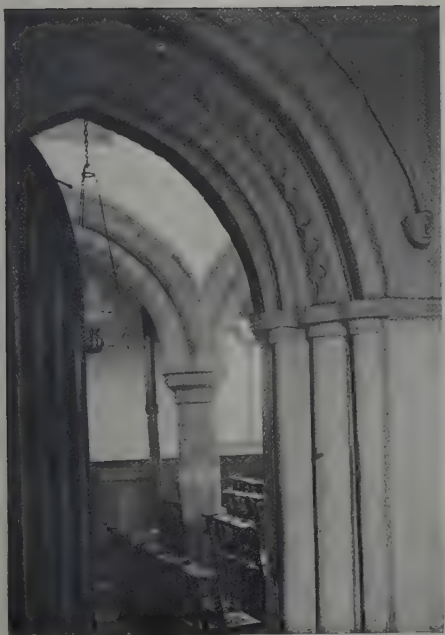
LEICESTERSHIRE

Richard III. spent the first night of his march from Leicester to Bosworth Field at Earl Shilton, where his officers were quartered in the church.

Easton, Great (Rockingham, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.) has old stone-built cottages with mullioned windows. The church is E.E. with Perp. windows inserted and lofty clerestory added. Note the finely proportioned broach steeple, and especially the work in the belfry stage. The steeple has been partly rebuilt on the old lines. It presents an unsuccessful attempt to combine pinnacles with the broach, seen also at some of the neighbouring churches. Internally note : (1) the E.E. corbels in the nave for the original roof ; (2) the unusual span of the nave ; (3) Jacobean pulpit ; (4) graceful female effigy in alabaster, under Easter sepulchral arch.

Eastwell (Long Clawson, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E.) is a Wold village high up the valley of the Devon, near its source. Its small church, E.E. and Perp., is remarkable for its Dec. screen, a very rare example of a stone screen in a small village church. It is composed of a solid wall pierced by a central doorway with an unglazed traceried window on each side. The tympanum above is enclosed. On the N. of the chancel is a richly moulded arch, probably an Easter sepulchre, and under it a well-preserved effigy of a priest with chalice (c. 1300).

Eaton (Harby, 3 m. S.E.) is 2 m. below Eastwell in the Devon valley ; it stands high, but is sheltered by higher hills. The small E.E. church is interesting. Note especially the S. doorway with shafts and profusion of dog-tooth moulding ; that on the north is plainer, but equally satisfactory. These two doorways should be compared with those in a similar position at the neighbouring *Stathern*. Note too : (1) circular benches of stone at base of pillars ; (2) semicircular arches of arcade, *not* Norm. ; (3) rood-



EATON CHURCH

EASTON, GREAT—ENDERBY

loft door on N., and mass of masonry on S. for support of rood-gallery ; (4) screen, late Dec. or Perp. ; (5) low side-window.

EDMONDTHORPE (the station is a mile away in Wymondham village) has a Tudor Hall with later additions in a pretty park. The stately church was originally E.E., but of this little more than the tower remains, the rest having been completely rebuilt in the late Dec. style. The window tracery has escaped the restorer, and deserves notice, more particularly in the chancel. In the latter are remains of E.E. sedilia of singular beauty, mutilated by a former rector to form a tomb for himself, which, if a bull is permitted, he did not live to occupy. In the chancel, too, occurs a puzzling feature ; near the floor-level there are three circular cusped openings, now concealed internally, one each on N.E. and S. They are too low down to have been low side-windows. Note also the fine screen (the colour decoration has disappeared) ; the E.E. tower arch ; fragments of glass ; and a great three-decker monument of 17th cent., which completely covers the E. wall of S. aisle, with effigies of Smith vel Herig, and long inscription tracing descent from Henry I.

Elmsthorpe is a depopulated village with some noteworthy modern cottages for labourers, recently built by Earl Lovelace. Its small church was long in ruin, but the eastern half has been roofed over, and again used for divine worship.

Enderby (Narborough, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.) on a high ridge overlooking the Soar valley, is a large manufacturing and quarrying village. The church was rebuilt in 1368, except its mean tower. The Hall in a well-wooded park is well known for its *formal* gardens. In the parish is a small moated enclosure, known locally as the Mott.

LEICESTERSHIRE

EVINGTON (2½ m. S.E. of Leicester) is a small and secluded village, though a large part of the old parish is now included in the Borough. The walk from Leicester is very pleasant; the best though not the nearest way is by the London Road, 2 m. (Stoneygate tram), then along the Stoughton lane, the old Gartree Road or Via Devana, for about a mile, whence the charming *Shady Lane* leads to the village. The walk may be continued to the pretty villages of Stoughton and Thurnby.

Opposite the W. end of the church there are remains of an earthwork of early but uncertain date, probably Roman. The pretty church is chiefly notable for the great beauty and refinement of the workmanship of the N. aisle (early Dec. or transitional) both inside and out. The tower and nave are E.E., the aisles a little later, the chancel rebuilt. Note in the N. aisle: (1) the unusual and beautiful tracery of the E. window; (2) the W. window with its jambs, mullions and tracery bars enriched with sculptured ornament, inside and out; (3) valuable glass of c. 1300 in the heads of two of the windows; (4) carving in the cornice outside with figure of St Denis over E. window. Note also E.E. font.

In the parish is the fine Infirmary of the Leicester Guardians; its tower is a conspicuous landmark.

Eye. The names of two distinct streams, both in the E. The Eye River joins the Wreake while the Eye Brook flows S. into the Welland.

Fleckney (Glen, 2 m. S.) a dull manufacturing village with brickfields has a rebuilt church in which a Norm. doorway has been preserved.

Foston (Countesthorpe, 2 m. E.) is a depopulated village. Of the original Norm. church the arches of the N. arcade remain, and an E.E. arcade built up on the

EVINGTON—FROWLESWORTH

S., shows that there was once a S. aisle. Note: (1) plain font, E.E.; (2) altar rails, perhaps Laudian; (3) curious monument in S. aisle with effigy; it is of richly coloured marbles further heightened with colour, and the canopy with representations of angels drawing aside curtains is not so inartistic as it sounds.

Foxton (Langton, 2 m. W.) has a church of some merit, E.E. to Perp. Note the font with a square Norm. bowl, with arcading cleverly fitted to an E.E. stem; also the singular rood-loft stair contained in a mass of masonry projecting by the side of the nave arcade, with entrance door at its W. end. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. away are the well-known Foxton Locks (see Introduction, p. 23).

Framland Hundred is the N.E. division of the county.

Freeby (Saxby, 1 m. N.E.) has a pretty little church, chiefly E.E. The arcades and capitals are unusually elaborate for so small a church.

Frisby-on-the-Wreake has a simple village cross, and the base and part of the shaft of a second. The church is peculiar in plan, having in addition to the usual nave and aisles, a large S. transept with a western aisle, but no N. transept (compare Asfordby, hard by). The base of the tower is Norm. and the nave E.E., with good arcades, but the most interesting part of the church, the transept, is late Dec. All its windows are good and the large one at the S. end one of the most graceful examples of flowing tracery. The arches between the transept and its aisle are noteworthy. Note also the original stone screen, enclosing a vestry at the W. of N. aisle. Dean Swift had relatives at Frisby, and was an occasional visitor.

Frowlesworth (between Ullesthorpe and Broughton Astley, each 2 m.) has a block of well endowed almshouses founded by Chief Baron Smith, about 1700,

LEICESTERSHIRE

charming as such buildings usually are. The restored church is entirely Perp. externally, but contains the arches of an earlier building. It is only interesting for its monuments, including two alabaster effigies.

GADDESBY (Rearsby, M.R., 3 m. S.E.; John of Gaunt, G.N.R. 4 m. N.W.; it is an agreeable walk from the one station to the other, passing on the way the interesting villages of Ashby Folville and Twyford). Gaddesby church is, with one exception, the largest village church in Leicestershire, and without exception the most beautiful, both in its fine proportions and its exquisite detail. It probably owes its exceptional costliness of workmanship to the fact that it was the property of the Knights Templars of Rothley, of which Soke it is still a member. The present church was begun when the E.E. style was merging into Dec., and finished perhaps fifty years later, when the latter style was full-blown. The earliest work is to be found in the western broach steeple and the arcades of the nave, pure E.E.; next came the S. aisle and the nave clerestory; then the N. aisle and lastly the chancel. Note externally the façade of the S. aisle, where a triangular window with rich and peculiar tracery is combined by graceful mouldings with a charming doorway; above is a band of tabernacle work of indescribable richness, carried round the angle buttresses, and the gable is finished by delicately carved diaper panelling. The latter is carried round the flank, and the side buttresses have the same tabernacle work and lofty pinnacles. The N. aisle, though more restrained in treatment, is equally satisfactory: note the enriched jambs to the windows which here have flowing tracery. The chancel is inferior. The interior is fine, but scarcely fulfils the expectation raised by the exterior. Note:



GADDESBY CHURCH

GADDESBY—GAR'TREE HUNDRED

(1) the tower arches opening to aisles as well as nave ; (2) the nave arcades with spur ornament at the bases of the pillars, rare in the midlands ; (3) the clerestory with incipient tracery ; (4) contemporary glass in one clerestory window on N. ; (5) workmanship in S. aisle, especially the rere-arches and shafted mullions of the windows, and the carved *cornice* on *both* sides of the aisle ; (6) monumental arch in this aisle ; (7) the cornice in the N. aisle, here on one side only ; (8) the windows in the N. aisle ; (9) good E.E. font ; (10) plain and rude wooden benches, among the earliest in England ; (11) Jacobean pew and (12) monuments. The colossal marble statue of Colonel Cheney recently removed from the Hall is utterly incongruous, and throws everything out of scale.

Garendon (Sheepshed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. ; Snellsnook Halt is a little nearer) is one of the old forest parks. The fine 18th cent. mansion, the home of the De Lisle family, occupies the site of a Cistercian Abbey (see p. 70), but there are little or no remains. In the deer park through which there is a public footpath are a triumphal arch and a circular *Temple of Venus* in the Roman manner.

Garthorpe (Saxby, 2 m. N.E.) in the Eye valley, has a small E.E. and Dec. church with Perp. tower. Note the semicircular arches of the nave, those on the S., E.E., on the N., Dec. Note also : (1) Easter sepulchre ; (2) low side-window ; (3) base of screen : the woodwork of the upper portion is converted into a desk : (4) fragments of Dec. glass.

Gartree Hundred the south-eastern of the old divisions of the county. It is traversed by the *Gartree Road*, part of the *Via Devana*, from Leicester to the county boundary near Medbourne ; now in parts disused.

LEICESTERSHIRE

Gaulby (Glen, 5 m. N.W.). The small church was largely rebuilt in 1740.

Gilmorton (Lutterworth, 3 m. N.N.E.), in a hilly country at the source of the Swift, has a rebuilt church with costly fittings; the steeple is ancient. In the parish is a *tumulus*.

Glen Magna (station, 1 m. from village) is a pretty village with good houses. The small, restored, church has a Norm. doorway but is otherwise uninteresting.

Glen Parva (Wigston, L.N.W.) formerly a hamlet of Aylestone, now forms part of the industrial village of South Wigston. Here are large barracks.

Glenfield church has been rebuilt on a new site; it contains an altar-tomb with female effigy, 15th cent., removed from the old building; the latter is still standing as a roofless ruin. It is a small cruciform aisleless church, Dec.

Glenfield tunnel near the station was, when constructed by Stephenson, the longest in England: exactly 1 m. in length.

Glooston (Langton, 3½ m. N.E.) on the Gartree Road, is a pretty village, with small church nearly rebuilt. Note plain sedilia; E.E. piscina with carving, and low side-window. There is a moat in the village.

Goadby (East Norton, 3 m. W.) a small finely placed hill-village, was once a market town. Its little church is of no interest.

Goadby Marwood (Scalford, 2½ m. N.E.) stands high, but in a sheltered position on the Wolds, and is a pretty, secluded village far from any highway. The small but pretty church is chiefly E.E. and Dec., with Perp. additions. The beauty of the Dec. tracery in the S. aisle deserves notice; note too: (1) early glass in W. window; (2) good Dec. font; (3) old benches; (4) stair to rood-loft. George Villiers, afterwards Duke

GAULBY—GROBY

of Buckingham, spent his early life chiefly at Goadby, which came into the possession of his father Sir George from the Beaumonts. The Hall standing in a park near the church, is a simple ironstone mansion of Stuart character, and may have been built by Sir George or his heir.

Gopsall Hall (Shakerstone, 2 m. W.), the seat of Earl Howe, was built about 1750 by Charles Jennens, friend of Handel and the Pretender, known in his time as Solyman the Magnificent. The house, not generally shown, is a stately Georgian mansion of white stone with the inevitable portico. It occupies the summit of a hill in a deer park of about 600 acres, and contains many treasures including relics of the great composer and his portrait by Hudson. The entrance lodge, by Wyattville, is an adaptation of the Arch of Constantine.

Goscote, East and West: the names of two Hundreds, separated by the River Soar, lying respectively N.E. and N.W. of Leicester.

Gracedieu (halt on Charnwood Forest Railway). The ruins lie low, close to the railway. Gracedieu was the seat of a nunnery (see p. 70), and after the dissolution became the property of Sir Francis Beaumont, whose third son, Francis Beaumont the dramatist, was born here in 1586. The ruins though extensive are fragmentary and not easy to understand; they contain some part of the original nunnery, but more of the Tudor House of the Beaumonts. The modern manor-house shows interesting Gothic by W. Railton and A. W. Pugin.

GROBY (Leicester, 4 m. N.W.), though only a hamlet of *Ratby*, has a very important place in local history. Its great manor was granted by the conqueror to Hugh Grantmesnil and from him it descended, several times through the female line, to the family of Grey who have

LEICESTERSHIRE

held it for nearly 500 years. Of the castle of Grantmesnil only the mound remains, and but little of the house to which John Grey of Groby took his wife Elizabeth Woodville, afterwards Queen to Edward IV. The present small but picturesque manor house was begun by their son, the first Marquis of Dorset, who afterwards built Bradgate. He obtained from his royal stepfather the privilege of a market, long lost. A short distance along the road to Newtown Linford and Bradgate, Groby Pool is passed; this is a natural lake, now of about forty acres but formerly much larger, surrounded by wooded hills. There is a local proverb "To thatch Groby Pool with Pancakes," meaning to do impossibilities.

Grimston (the station is in Saxelby village, a mile to the S.E.) is a Wold village with small E.E. and Perp. church of little interest. It has a low side-window and in the churchyard is part of a cross.

Gumley (Kibworth, 3 m. S.), in an undulating country, has a pretty, much restored church. The beautiful grounds of the Hall, built by the once well-known Joseph Cradock, are open for inspection.

Guthlaxton is the name of the S.W. hundred of the county.

HALLATON was formerly a market town and in its open spaces and numerous good houses, retains signs of its former importance. The houses are generally old and of stone. In what was the market-place is the quaint *Market Cross* and near by the *conduit*. The fine church has three late Norm. arches with sculptured capitals, but is chiefly E.E. and Dec. The nave, western steeple and chancel are E.E., with beautiful work in the chancel windows, and sedilia and piscina with profusion of dog-tooth moulding. The S. aisle is geometrical Dec. with unusual windows and a second

GRIMSTON—HARBOROUGH, MARKET

fine set of sedilia and piscina. The N. aisle is late Dec. with good flowing tracery ; in this aisle there is a small crypt vaulted in four compartments from a central pillar. The font is E.E. Built into the wall of the porch there is a Norm. *tympalum* representing St Michael and the Dragon ; note also the western steeple, E.E., one of the earliest and best examples of the Leicestershire broach, and the ornate octagonal turret and spire at the N.E. end of the N. aisle.

Hallaton Castle, half a mile from the village, is a well-preserved example of a *Moated Mound*. There are traces of an earlier earthwork in the parish. The *endowed* Easter Monday sports are of unknown antiquity ; they take the form of a scramble for hare-pie, bread and beer, and generally end in Donnybrook. A doggerel song was, and perhaps still is current in the county, describing their glories.

Hammercliff Hill (see Charnwood Forest).

Hamilton or *Hambleton* is the name of an utterly vanished village, between Humberstone and Beeby. From it the great Scottish family is said to derive its name.

HARBOROUGH, MARKET is a bright and pretty little town on the Welland ; it has some manufactures, but is chiefly noted as a hunting-centre, almost rivalling Melton. There are traces of entrenchments here, and other evidences of Roman occupation have been discovered. Harborough figured more than once in the history of the Great Rebellion ; one of the minor battles was fought here in 1642, when Prince Rupert was defeated by the Earl of Stamford, and it was the headquarters of the royal army on the eve of Naseby. Later the king stayed here on two occasions, the first time in disguise on his way to the Scottish army, the second as a prisoner on his way S.

LEICESTERSHIRE

The fine church with the rare dedication, St Dionysius, stands in a square in the centre of the town, without any protecting churchyard, in a continental rather than English manner. The body of the church is Perp. ; the chancel and steeple Dec. of the best period. The latter has a tower of singular beauty covered by a broach spire of the same date ; the unusual window tracery in the chancel should be noticed, and the excellent plaster-work of the Royal Arms. Local tradition ascribes this church to John of Gaunt, but the Dec. work is earlier than his time, the Perp later. On the S. side of the church, in the same square, stands the grammar school, a charming half-timber building of 1618, carried by wooden pillars, with market space below. The townhall in High Street is a plain Georgian building of brick, the gift of a former Earl of Harborough. On the outskirts of the town near the railway, is the small church of St Mary in Arden, once the parish church, now a cemetery chapel : it is a much altered, nondescript building, retaining a late Norm. doorway.

Harby (station, 1 m.) in the Vale of Belvoir, has a pretty church of little interest. The Dec. font, and some quarries of glass with monogram may be noticed.

Harston (Grantham, 6 m. S.W.) is beautifully placed on a height commanding the Vale of Devon and Belvoir Castle. In driving from Grantham to Belvoir the journey one way should be made by Harston, in spite of the hills, for the sake of the view. It has a small rebuilt church, in which is preserved a pretty E.E. piscina, and built into its outer wall, a pre-Norm. sculptured stone, probably part of a tomb cover.

Hathern (station in Notts., nearly 2 m. E. of village) is a large and pretty village overlooking the Soar valley with extensive views over South Notts. The old



MARKET HARBOUROUGH

industry of handframe knitting still lingers here for the best class of hosiery. Below the church there is a well-preserved village cross. The church has been almost rebuilt in an incongruous style ; it preserves (1) a mass of masonry in the S.E. corner of nave, for support of rood gallery, and (2) a low side-window of unusual form.

Heather (pronounce Hee-ther) on a height overlooking the Sence valley, has a pretty over-restored church, Dec. containing a Renaissance mural tomb with kneeling figures.

Hemington (Castle Donington, 1 m. S.E.) has scanty ruins of a small Dec. church ; the arcades have fallen within very recent years.

Higham-on-the-Hill. The W. tower alone remains of the Norm. church, the body having been three times rebuilt ; last in 1875. One mile W. is *Lindley Hall*, the birthplace of Robert Burton and his brother the county historian.

High Cademan, High Sharpley, High Tor are three hills in Charnwood (which see).

HINCKLEY the third largest town in Leicestershire, with population of 12,388, is a bright and busy little manufacturing town, chiefly of warm coloured brick, embowered in trees. It stands relatively high, and it is said that fifty churches can be counted in the view. Here a castle and an alien priory were built by Hugh Grantmesnil before 1100, but nothing remains of either. From him the lordship of Hinckley and with it the hereditary High Stewardship of England, passed to the earls of Leicester, till that title was merged in the Duchy of Lancaster, to which the Hinckley Lordship still belongs. The town was once a borough, but lost its corporate privileges, Temp. Ed. IV. ; the name *Borough* persists to describe the central area of the

LEICESTERSHIRE

town, the outer being the *Bond*. Hinckley was the first seat of the hosiery manufacture in Leicestershire, a frame having been set up by William Iliffe as early as 1640, some forty years before its introduction into Leicester ; it is still the staple trade. The old church has been much restored and extended, and is now one of the largest in the county ; the core is original. It is a cruciform building with western steeple, and its lines are effective, but its detail poor, as is usually the case in the western half of the county. It has a good roof with carved angels whose wide-spread wings conceal the wall-plates. Note the highly coloured mural monument with effigies of John Oneby, 1662.

The battlefield of Bosworth may be visited from Hinckley, it lying midway between this town and Market Bosworth.

Hoby (Brookesby, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.), well placed on a bluff overlooking the Wreake valley, has a good church, E.E. to Dec. with plain but finely proportioned steeple. Note : (1) pillars of nave, of varied section. Two have detached shafts, so rare here ; (2) window tracery ; (3) double sedilia in S. aisle ; (4) early benches with carved finials ; (5) screen with linen pattern panels. In the charchyard is the base of a cross.

Holywell Haw (see Charnwood Forest).

Holwell (Scalford, 2 m. W.) is a chapelry of Ab-Kettleby, on the Wolds with small ancient chapel.

Holt (see Neville Holt).

Horninghold (Hallaton, 1 m. E.) has a pretty little E.E. church. Note : (1) Norm. doorway of unusual character ; (2) round arches on S. side, later than Norm. ; (3) E.E. font ; (4) early bench ends.

Hose (Long Clawson, 2 m. N.W.) in the Vale of Belvoir, has a small church with lofty 16th-cent. clerestory.

HOBY—HUNGARTON

Hoton (Loughborough, 3 m. N.E.) is a chapelry of Prestwold, with a rebuilt chapel.

Houghton-on-the-Hill (Ingarsby, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.) stands high on the marlstone escarpment, with extensive views. The church E.E. to Dec., contains a good font, but otherwise has no great interest. Abigail Herrick or Erick, the mother of Swift, was probably born here, though her name does not appear in the register.

Hugglescote is a bright and clean-looking mining village, beautifully situated on rising ground, beneath the wooded height of Bardon Hill. It has an imposing modern church with central tower.

Humberstone is best reached by tram from Leicester ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m.). Though largely suburban the village itself is quiet and rural. The church stands high, with good views; it was restored and except the fine steeple, practically rebuilt in 1858. Note the free use of the local alabaster in various details; it is beautiful in colour, but has not worn well. Note also in the N. aisle, the earliest and best of the Leicestershire incised slabs, of alabaster with effigy in plate armour (c. 1400). The Hall stands in a well-wooded park.

Huncote is a hamlet of Narborough; here in 1124, Ralph Basset hanged forty-four men for sheep-stealing; as Huncote is mentioned in Doomsday Book, the local derivation of the name from this incident is evidently incorrect.

Hungarton (Ingarsby, 1 m. N.) stands high near the head of one of the small valleys S. of the Wreake; with views. The pretty little church, chiefly E.E. and Dec. is of two aisles of almost equal size. Note: (1) attempt at chromatic decoration by the use of ironstone and oolite in bands; (2) Norm. font with rude *Agnus Dei* and chevron moulding; (3) stoup in Dec. porch; (4) hollow in N. wall, probably for the reception of

LEICESTERSHIRE

wooden rood-loft stair ; (5) mass of Perp. parclose screen-work cutting off the S. or Quenby aisle ; (6) hagioscope from this aisle to chancel.

One mile from Hungerton in a commanding situation on a hill-top, is Quenby Hall the best example of an Elizabethan brick house in the shire ; peculiar in its flat-roof concealed by a parapet, so that it looks roofless.

Ibstock (Heather and Ibstock, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.) is a large and pleasant village on the edge of the coal-field ; there are pits in the parish, but they are unobtrusive. The large Dec. church is chiefly noteworthy as having been for nine years the cure of Archbishop Laud ; the font may be of his time. Note the very short pillars *hexagonal* on S. ; two low side-windows, and good Dec. doorways with scroll of foliage ; that on the S. side has a stoup in its jamb.

Illston-on-the-Hill (Kibworth, 4 m. N.E.) has a pretty restored church of little interest : note the *sedilia* and *piscina*.

Ingarsby, Old, is the site of a deserted village, romantically situated in a wooded dell ; irregularities in the ground show where houses have stood. The old Hall, a stone building in part of Gothic date, remains as a farm. The portion with traceried windows, now a stable, is said to have been formerly a chapel.

Isley Walton (Melbourne, 2 m. E.) is a chapelry in the parish of Kegworth ; the chapel is of no interest.

John-of-Gaunt is a station and junction on the G.N.R. ; it takes its name from a famous fox-cover, and is a good starting point for several interesting excursions.

KEGWORTH, a large and unlovely manufacturing village on rising ground on the left bank of the Soar,



KEGWORTH CHURCH

with views over the Vale of Trent, is redeemed by the possession of a large and almost faultless village church. This was built, with the exception of the lower part of the tower, at one date, the later Dec. ; it is of uniform design and perfectly symmetrical. It is distinguished externally by simple grace of design and finish of workmanship. The plan is peculiar in that, in addition to the usual nave and aisles, there is an extra aisle on each side for the eastern bays, taking the place of transepts. The window tracery is of the *reticular* pattern throughout, and every window except the E. the same in size. This leads to a certain monotony, the building's only fault, but on the other hand the form cannot err. The lofty and imposing steeple is E.E. of early type in the lower three storeys of the tower, but the belfry and spire, of great merit, are uniform with the body of the church. The same finish characterises the interior, and it will be noticed that the clerestory and roof are contemporary with the rest of the building, which is very unusual in this locality. Note the sedilia and font, of the same date as the building.

Keyham (Ingarsby, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W.) is a chapelry in the Soke of Rothley. The little church has a simple Perp. screen. On the road from this village to Hungarton is an ancient burial ground, said to be the site of a destroyed church.

KIBWORTH consists of the two adjoining manors of *Kibworth Beauchamp* and *Kibworth Harcourt*, which form one large village and parish. The distinguishing names are taken from the families who owned the lordships in the 12th cent. K. Harcourt passed, in 1270, to Walter de Merton, who bestowed it on his college at Oxford: the Master and Fellows are still lords of the manor and landowners in the parish, and of late patrons of the living. Here the celebrated Dr

LEICESTERSHIRE

Doddridge had a school, and it was the birthplace of Dr John Aikin and of his better known sister, Mrs Barbauld.

The church, at Kibworth Beauchamp, is large and fine, in the late Dec. style throughout. Its lofty broach spire fell in 1825, and was replaced by a tower in the Gothic of the period : good at a distance. Note the fine rood-screen (restored), and the piers of the nave, in which the mouldings of the arches are carried to the ground, without the intervention of capitals, a feature seen at several churches in this and the two neighbouring counties. Note also curious windows above the chancel-arch, sedilia and low side-window.

Kilsby (Great Glenn, 2 m. W.) has a small modern church.

Kilworth, North (Welford Station joins the village), has a restored and enlarged church, partly E.E. Note the windows of chancel, with detached shafts and incipient tracery. The arches resemble those at Kibworth, *supra*.

Kilworth, South (Welford, 2 m. S.W.), stands high, with views over the Avon. The almost rebuilt church is interesting. The tower, with niche and Perp. broach spire, is original, and forms the S. porch. Internally note (1) the plain massive arcade of the original Norm. church ; (2) font, semi.-Norm. or very early E.E., in the form of a Corinthian capital ; (3) a 15th cent. reredos of alabaster, now in N. aisle ; the central panel has a rude representation of the Crucifixion, with better figures of S.S. Mary and John in the lateral panels ; (4) an effigy in freestone of a priest in vestments, rather early in date.

The road from Kilworth to Stanford Hall (2 m.) is a noble avenue of beeches.

Kimcote (Lutterworth, 3½ m. N.E.) is a secluded

KILSBY—KIRBY MUXLOE

village at the source of the R. Swift. Its pretty Dec. church has a rood-loft stair.

KIRBY BELERS (Asfordby, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.), in the Wreake Valley, has a beautiful though not large church, formerly conventual as well as parochial. It began its existence as a parish church; was made collegiate *temp.* Edward II., and transferred to the Canons of the Augustinian order in 1359. It is partly E.E., but most of the existing building dates from the collegiate foundation, and is a good example of the more ornate work of that period. It has an aisle on the S. side only, but it is interesting to see how provision was made for future extension on the N., the arcade being built with windows and door beneath its arches. The chancel and the nave arches are E.E., with pillars of good and varied section. Note also (1) the relatively enormous span of the nave; (2) Dec. windows; (3) two E.E. low side-windows; (4) double sedilia with piscina and ambry, the last retains the hooks for door; (5) Perp. screen; (6) fragments of 14th cent. glass; (7) colour decoration on tower arch; (8) iron-work of S. door; (9) altar-tomb with alabaster effigy to Roger Beler. The broach steeple is particularly fine, though over adorned in its lower part; it has a dome vault to the interior of the church. It is of the Lincolnshire rather than the Leicester type.

KIRBY MUXLOE (Station, 1 m.; Ratby Station rather nearer to church and castle). A residential and suburban village, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Leicester. The restored church, late E.E., is pretty but uninteresting. The *Castle*, a valuable and pleasing specimen of 15th cent. brick-work now neglected and crumbling away, was built by William Lord Hastings, who obtained *licence to crenellate* in 1472. It was rather a castellated mansion than a true castle, and it is probable that only

LEICESTERSHIRE

its main front was completed. In plan it formed a quadrangle with large square towers at the angles, and a gate-house in the centre of the N. front. Like so many houses of its date, it lies low, and is surrounded by a moat fed by a sluggish brook. The existing remains consist of the gate-house and the N.W. tower, and the foundations of the curtain-wall between. The gate-house is exceptional, resembling rather the Edwardian gates of a century earlier. It has a deep portal with a barrel vault between two towers, semi-octagonal in front. It has guardrooms on either side and above one large hall. The roomy staircases with their unique vaulting should be noticed. The existing angle tower is a square one of three stories, with staircases carried up a stage higher and battlemented. The staircases resemble those in the gate-house, and both antiquarians and sanitarians will note with interest the elaborate sanitary provision. (To view, apply at the neighbouring house.)

Kirkby Mallory (Desford, 3 m. S.E. by winding lanes) is chiefly interesting as the ancestral home of the Baroness Wentworth, wife of Lord Byron, and her daughter. The house is a plain building of the time of Queen Anne, in a small park with good views. The poor church is only interesting for its monuments and associations. The walled-up arches on the N. side show that it has been larger; it has some Jacobean furniture. The monuments include two incised slabs, one of a 15th cent. priest, and many memorials of Noels, Milbankes and Byrons.

Knaptoft (Theddingworth, 4½ m. N.W.) has the site of a destroyed church. Rivers rising in the parish reach the sea by the Humber, the Wash, and the Severn.

Knighton (Leicester, 2 m. S.) is partly a rural village,



KERRY MUXLOE CASTLE

KIRKBY MALLORY—WEST' LANGTON

partly the most fashionable suburb of Leicester. The village consists of a hall of Stuart architecture and a few farms grouped round a small church. The latter, of two equal naves, has a pleasing tower and spire. Internally note the roof, a rare Dec. example: it has of late years shown signs of spreading, and has been clamped with massive timbers, so arranged as to preserve the early roof entire and to interfere as little as possible with its effect. The fine modern church in the Stoneygate district belongs to Leicester.

Knipton (Stathern, 4 m. E.; Grantham, 6 m. W.S.W.) is a charming village in the valley of the Devon, here a lovely vale with the wooded heights of Belvoir to the N.W. The scene has the rare advantage of water, for the Knipton Reservoir, an artificial sheet of 90 acres, winds for a mile among hills and woods. Here are the kennels of the Belvoir Hunt. The restored church is chiefly E.E., with one of its arches semicircular. The fine tower has a window pierced through a buttress. Note in the porch a good incised slab, and a curious sculptured panel of alabaster, perhaps part of a reredos.

Knossington (Oakham, 3 m. W.) has a pretty Dec. church with rare contemporary clerestory. Note the (restored) E.E. font.

Langley Priory (see Diseworth).

LANGTON.—The Langtons form a group of five villages and hamlets, namely, Church, East, West, Thorpe and Tur Langton, with a railway station at East Langton and churches at Church, Thorpe and Tur Langton.

West Langton was the birthplace of Walter Langton, Bishop of Lichfield, confidential minister of Edward I. He had a small estate here, and may have been responsible for the Dec. work in the two old churches. In later times Langton became famous for the bene-

LEICESTERSHIRE

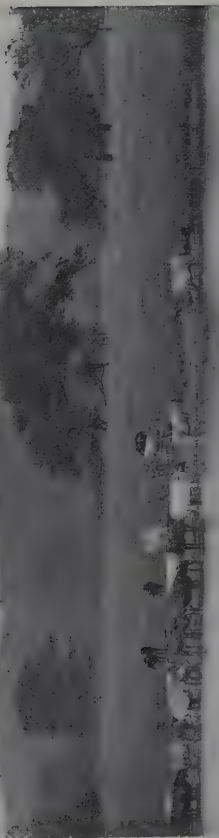
factions and ambitious plans of the Rev. Wm. Hanbury, rector, 1753-1778. The history of his dreams and plans is of extreme interest; briefly, they included the foundation of a collegiate church of cathedral magnitude, the erection of a university curiously modern in its lines, and the establishment of a periodical musical festival. Needless to say, his plans have not been carried out, but he has not altogether failed; his benefactions have kept in repair two fine churches and built a third: have provided for the education of the parish; and his musical festival, though it failed at Langton, led indirectly to the establishment of the successful triennial event at Birmingham.

Church Langton (Station, 1 m.) contains the parish church, the Georgian Rectory and the schools. The fine church has Dec. aisles and chancel, the lofty nave and fine W. tower being early Perp. The tower, which forms a conspicuous landmark, is the earliest and best example of a local type extending into Northant. Its characteristics are an almost Norm. strength and solidity and severity of outline. Note internally the fine proportions of nave and chancel, and the Dec. detail in the aisles. Note also (1) sedilia and piscina; (2) window of an earlier church in S. aisle; (3) sepulchral arches, Dec., one with Jacobean effigy; (4) carved alms-box.

East Langton has the largest population, and *West Langton* the 17th cent. Hall in a small park.

Thorpe Langton (E. Langton, 1 m.) is a pretty stone-built village with a church equal in interest and beauty though not in size to the parish church. The W. tower, with broach spire, and the S. arcade are E.E., and the clerestory a Perp. addition; the rest of the church is Dec. of uniform design. A peculiarity is that nave and chancel are continuous, with a clerestory carried to the extreme end, with good effect. Notice (1)

RELVOR CASTLE, FROM KNIPTON RESERVOIR



CHURCH LANGTON—LEICESTER

font ; (2) pulpit, Perp. ; (3) lower part of old screen worked into the modern one ; (4) fragments of Dec. glass ; (5) window-seat as substitute for sedilia.

Tur Langton (Kibworth, 2 m. E.) has a large modern church built by the Hanbury Trust.

Laughton (Theddingworth, 2½ m. N.) has a small restored church of no interest.

LAUNDE ABBEY (E. Norton, 3 m. N. ; Tilton, 3 m. E.S.E.) stands high, but in a sheltered hollow, through which runs the little R. Chater ; it is a pleasant walk from the one station to the other, through Lodington and Launde, and a short detour may be taken past the interesting church of Withcote ; the road traverses a well-wooded country, once celebrated for its oaks, though the ash is now the predominant tree, and passes between Whadborough Hill and Robin-a-tiptoe, the two loftiest hills of E. Leicestershire. The Abbey (chapel shown on application), a wealthy priory of the Augustinian order, was founded in 1125 by Richard Basset, and some portion of his work may be seen built into the N.E. side of the handsome Elizabethan house. At the dissolution it became the property of Thomas Cromwell, but the present fine stone house is a little later than his time. The monastic remains consist of a Norm. arch of great span, part of the nave of the church ; (2) an E.E. arch opening into (3) a Perp. chapel. This has on its N. side a renaissance wall tomb of Gregory Cromwell (1551), but its chief attraction is the valuable Perp. glass, comprising three large and twenty-four small figures, beautiful in colour, and very quaint in drawing. The abbey stands in a pretty park with beautiful gardens.

LEICESTER is perhaps more obviously than most county towns the capital of its county. Its position is as nearly as possible central ; from it nearly all the

LEICESTERSHIRE

principal roads and railways radiate ; and its population, 227,242, forms nearly half that of the entire county, and is more than ten times as great as that of Loughborough, which ranks next in size among the towns.

Its history is lost in immemorial antiquity, but we are first on firm ground about A.D. 52, when Ostorius Scapula penetrated the Midlands and found here a British settlement which he fortified, and which grew into the town known as *Ratæ Coritanorum*. *Ratæ* seems only to have belonged politically to the list of towns of the third rank, but it was one of the largest in area and, to judge by the architectural remains discovered below the present town, including portions of porticos and numerous pavements, two of which may still be seen *in situ*, one of the wealthiest. The Roman Walls, with one trifling addition, proved large enough for the mediæval city, and remains have been found which prove that there was an extra-mural residential suburb beyond the river Soar.

In the earlier Saxon times it was one of the chief towns of Mercia, and was from 680 to 869 the seat of the East Mercian Bishopric. The cathedral occupied the site of the present St Margaret's Church, and some remains of an episcopal palace remained when Leland wrote. In the last-mentioned year the bishop's chair was removed to the Oxfordshire Dorchester. This was probably on account of the Danish incursions, for soon after the invaders obtained possession of the town and it became one of the "Five Buroughs" of the Danelagh. It was recovered by Ethelfleda, the Lady of Mercia, in 918, but it remained to all intent a Danish town. Traces of this ascendancy are to be met with not only in the place-names of the shire, but in many of the family names of the borough.

LEICESTER

At the time of the Norman Conquest it was taken by William I. in 1068, after, it is said, an obstinate resistance, and became part of the great domain of Hugh Grentmesnil, who did not, however, hold the earldom. At that time, according to "Doomsday Book," the town had 322 houses, a mint, and six churches; of the last the actual fabric remains in one instance, and three more are represented by ancient churches. Grentmesnil erected the first castle of stone, including within its walls the mound, which still exists, which may have been thrown up by Ethelfleda. On the fall of Grentmesnil the town and castle passed with the earldom to Robert de Bellomonte or Beaumont, Earl of Mellent, in whose family it remained for four generations. The Beaumonts were, on the whole, benefactors to the town, granting it several charters and privileges. To them is owing the foundation of the collegiate church of St Mary de Castro, and the great abbey without the walls, and the existing late Norm. hall of the castle was built by the third earl. As, however, they were usually in opposition, the town suffered more than it gained, and in 1173, when Earl Robert, called Blanchmains, was the chief supporter of the rebellious sons of Henry II., it was almost totally destroyed during the siege of the castle by that monarch, and the townsfolk dispersed: the walls were then razed and never rebuilt.

On the death of the fourth Beaumont, Robert Fitzparnel, the earldom passed by marriage to the elder De Montfort, and through him to the great Earl, Simon de Montfort, who represented the families of both Grentmesnil and Beaumont. His history belongs to the country rather than to the town, but he was a great benefactor both to the church here and the community; the present Victoria Park is part of an estate

LEICESTERSHIRE

he conferred on the town. After the death of De Montfort at Evesham, Henry III. conferred the earldom of Leicester with its castle and estates upon his second son, Edmond, Earl of Lancaster, in whose family it remained till it passed by marriage to John of Gaunt and so to his son, afterwards Henry IV., on whose succession to the throne it merged into the Crown. Under Earl Simon and the Lancasters, who made it their favourite residence, Leicester seems to have enjoyed a period of great prosperity, if we may judge by the great enlargement of all its churches and the number of religions and charitable foundations, notably the great collegiate establishment and hospital of the Newarke. Under the Lancastrian kings the castle continued to be an occasional royal residence, and parliaments were held there in 1414, 1426, and 1450; during the sitting of that of 1426 the young king, Henry VI., then aged five, received the honour of knighthood in St Mary's Church. It, however, soon after fell into such a state of decay that when Richard III. passed through the town on his way to meet Henry of Richmond, he was compelled to sleep at an inn.

In the Civil War, Leicester, like most of the Midland towns, espoused the side of the Parliament, in which it was represented by that stalwart republican, Sir A. Hesilrige. It suffered severely for its opinions, as in 1645 it was besieged by Prince Rupert, King Charles himself being present, and taken by assault after three days. John Bunyan was present at this siege in the capacity of a private soldier, but it is not certain on which side. The capture of Leicester was the King's last success. Naseby fight followed, and after the battle the town was recovered by Cromwell without resistance. During the 18th cent. Leicester

LEICESTER

did not share the prosperity enjoyed by so many provincial towns at that period, but remained a quiet, rather stagnant little county town, with a certain taste for letters and art, especially music and preaching ; the population at the end of the century only reached about 17,000.

The following century proved to be a period of almost uninterrupted commercial prosperity, and the growth of the population was very rapid, with the inevitable result that the pretty little town, which had scarcely increased since the Middle Ages, has been lost in miles of brick and mortar ; and the almost inevitable one that it has lost many objects of interest and something of its air of individuality and distinction.

About the centre of the county the cramped and narrow valley of the Upper Soar widens out, and the river, which has been running almost due N., makes a sudden turn to the E. ; the intervening angle is occupied by a tract of very slight elevation, but sloping gently from its centre in every direction ; this tract measuring about half a mile in each direction formed the site of Roman and mediæval Leicester, and contains most of the places and objects of interest at the present day ; the more modern town has covered the low-lying flats beyond and has climbed the gentle slopes of the hill-sides to the E. and S. and, to a lesser extent, has crossed the river and covered the steeper bank on the W.

The first impression Leicester gives a visitor is one of a rosy-red town set in a mass of greenery ; owing to the absence of good building stone and the presence of excellent brick clay, the town is honestly and unaffectedly one of red brick ; and recognising the beauties as well as the limitations of its material, its architects have developed a local school of art in brick, which is at least commendably free from the fussiness and

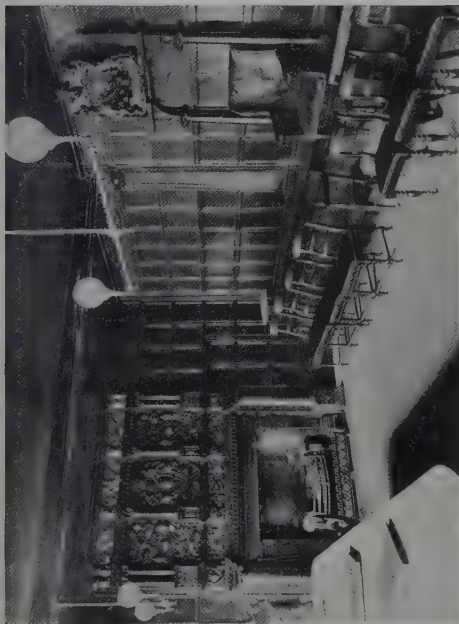
LEICESTERSHIRE

flamboyancy too often associated with the use of this material. As examples where brick is used, not as an economical but as a sumptuous building material may be mentioned the (modern) Town Hall; the churches of St Saviour and St John, Clarendon Park the London, City and Midland Bank, and the Savings Bank; the Vaughan Memorial College; Wyggeston's Girls' School, and several of the Council schools.

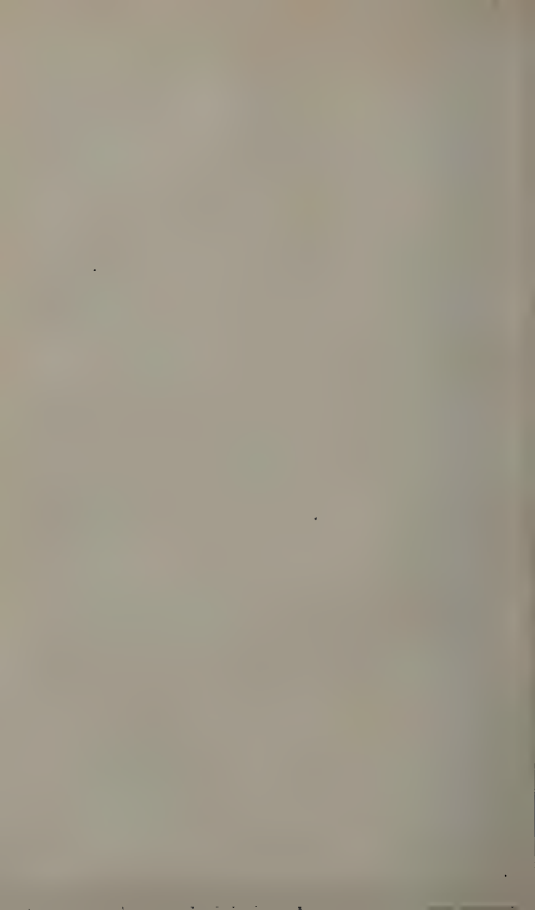
Perhaps the next impression is that it is one of the brightest and *best kept* of manufacturing towns; one instance of attention to detail on the part of its governing body deserves mention: it is that the street lamp-posts are designed by a sculptor, and, what is perhaps even more to be remarked, his name appears on them.

Within about half a mile of each of the three principal railways is the central point of the town, the Clock Tower, from which all the tram routes radiate. The Clock Tower itself is a modern memorial with statues to four great benefactors, Simon de Montfort, William Wyggeston, Sir Thomas White, and Alderman Gabriel Newton. It stands in a small open space, the Haymarket, where four roads converge upon East Gates, the site of the chief of the old town gates, destroyed in 1774. The roads are Galtree Gate and Church Gate, running S.E. and N.W. respectively, on the site of the town ditch, and Belgrave Gate, running N.E. to Loughborough and the N., and Humberstone Gate, due E., to Uppingham and the eastern counties. From this point it will be most convenient to make a perambulation first of the old town and afterwards, in a more cursory manner, of the new.

The boundaries of the Roman and mediæval town are plainly marked by streets which follow the lines of the walls, on the outside. Galtree Gate and Church



THE MAYOR'S PARLOUR, LEICESTER



LEICESTER

Gate mark the eastern boundary. At the end of the latter, but outside the walls, the fine tower of St Margaret's (see p. 120) will be noticed. From this point the broad Sanvy Gate follows the northern wall as far as the old North Gate at Northgate St. ; it is interesting only for its name, which is believed to be a corruption of "Sancta Via." Beyond the North Gate, Soar Lane continues the line to the river, which formed the western boundary. Southward from the Clock Tower, Galtree Gate completes the eastern side ; this with its continuation, Granby St. and the London Rd., running past the Midland Station, forms the chief thoroughfare of modern Leicester. Turning to the W., Horsefair St. marks the line of the S. wall ; this passes the Town Hall Square and the old theatre, and is continued by the narrow and quiet Millstone Lane to the site of the South Gate, where the Castle and Newarke fill up the S.W. angle and complete the circuit.

Returning to the starting-point and passing through East Gates, two streets converge opposite us to meet again near the western boundary. The one to the right hand, by the fine Lloyds Bank, is High St. This has of late been rebuilt with twice its old width, and has entirely lost its homely quaintness. Unfortunately the tall octagonal tower, the last remnant of Lord's Place, the house of the Earls of Huntingdon, where many royal personages were entertained, perished for the widening. At the top of High St., a cross marked in the pavement points out the site of the High Cross. This was a stately octagonal structure of renaissance architecture, roofed with a dome, erected, *temp.* Elizabeth, on the site of an earlier cross ; its last remaining pillar may now be seen in front of the Crescent in King St. Beyond the Cross the line is

LEICESTERSHIRE

continued by St Nicholas St. to the western entrance near the W. Bridge. At the High Cross the street is crossed by High Cross St. which, with its continuations, North Gate St. and South Gate St., was the main street of the old town, though now, owing to the shifting of the centre eastward, it is a very quiet thoroughfare. It is along the line of High Cross St. and in its immediate vicinity that most of the Roman remains have been excavated, more particularly on its western side, which seems to have been the most important part of the early city. These cross roads divide the old town into four nearly equal quarters, each of which should be visited in turn. The N.E. quarter is a maze of small streets almost entirely cut off from communication with the outside, a remarkable instance of the influence of the town walls lasting nearly 500 years after their destruction. It contains little of interest except All Saints' Church and the "Great Meeting," a picturesque old brick building in E. Bond St., one of the earliest of Nonconformist places of worship. All Saints' Church (see p. 122) is found by walking N. from the Cross in Northgate St., passing on the way the old Free School (*temp.* Elizabeth) on the right.

The N.W. quarter seems to have suffered most severely at the destruction of the town in 1173, and a part was never rebuilt until within living memory; its character has further quite recently been completely changed by the erection of the Gt. Central Railway Station in its centre, but it is the quarter in which the earliest remains of antiquity are to be sought. Descending St Nicholas St. the church of that name lies on the right (see p. 121), and at the W. side of the churchyard stands the JEWRY WALL, one of the most important pieces of Roman masonry above ground; it is a mass of stone and brick in alternating

LEICESTER

courses, about 70 ft. long by 30 in height, with deep-arched recesses turned in tile on its eastern face. Its purpose has excited much discussion, and it has been suggested that it formed part of a temple or a bath, but it is now generally believed to be the W. gate of the Roman town, whose wall apparently did not reach the river below. In the adjoining churchyard there are parts of Roman columns dug up when part of the enclosure was thrown into the surrounding streets, and close by are two tessellated pavements *in situ* on the level of the Roman town, some eight or nine ft. below the present town. These should not be missed. The last discovered, known from its subject as the "Peacock pavement," is in St Nicholas St., opposite the church : a notice calls attention to its whereabouts ; the other lies beneath the Gt. Central Railway. To find it turn from St Nicholas St. into Great Central St., passing the pleasing Vaughan Memorial College and the Station ; then a passage to the left, with guide-post, leads under the line, and the custodian's house (fee 3d.) will be seen on again turning to the left. The pavement has only geometrical decoration, but it is both large and in excellent preservation. In this neighbourhood formerly stood the friary of the Dominican Friars.

The S.W. quarter was chiefly occupied by the Castle with its accessories, St Mary's Church and the Newarke, but in Thornton Lane, near St Nicholas' Church, may be seen an unobtrusive old meeting-house, Harvey Lane Chapel, which was the scene of the ministration of Robert Hall, the great preacher, and William Carey, missionary and orientalist. The Castle may be reached from the bottom of St Nicholas St., but is best approached from High Cross St. Retracing his steps to the cross, the visitor turns to the R. and may notice

LEICESTERSHIRE

on the R. a Georgian house, now a branch of Wyggeston's School, which marks a mediæval Chantry House. The long range of lights of its hall, up the passage by the side of the house, were filled with early 16th cent. glass, which is now in possession of the Leicester Architectural and Archæological Society; twenty-six out of the original twenty-eight lights are preserved, and they form a body of glass of very great interest. A few yards farther on is Castle St., by which the Castle is reached. The remains of this once famous Castle are still not inconsiderable, but they have to be looked for, and are perhaps more interesting to the antiquarian than to the lover of the picturesque. Castle St. follows the line of the Castle ditch, and has St Mary's Church (see p. 119), which stood within the walls, on the left; in front the road is spanned by a half-timber gateway with a pretty house with carved barge boards by its side. This house, Tudor above, but probably Norm. below, was the porter's lodge. Almost adjoining it there is an old-fashioned brick house, known as Castle House, on the site of and incorporating part of the domestic buildings of the Castle. Passing under the archway a small open Green is reached, with the front of St Mary's on the E. side, and opposite it a plain building of 18th cent. brick-work, which conceals much of the late Norm. hall of Earl Robert Blanchmains (Castle-keeper's house adjoins). The hall, like those of Oakham and Winchester, was divided into nave and aisles, but unlike them by massive posts of oak, not stone pillars. Of old work is the S. gable wall, with two very fine Norm. windows: the W. wall with one original window, a pointed arch with chevron moulding; and the masonry of the featureless N. end; perhaps also some of the roof timbers. The building has, since 1821, been so cut up for Assize Courts

LEICESTER

with their various necessary apartments that its hall-like appearance has entirely vanished. At the S. end of the hall there is a large vault or dungeon, Norm. as to its walls, but with a later roof, which was formerly used as a prison.

From the Green a narrow lane leads S. to the Turret Gateway ; on the L., bounding the churchyard, there is a stone wall patched with brick, which once divided two wards ; on the R., behind a public-house, may be seen the castle mound, at least as early as Grentmesnil, if not the work of Ethelfleda. The Turret Arch or Gate is a Lancastrian gateway in ruins, giving access from the Castle to the Newarke. From it the S. wall of *enceinte* ran in both directions ; the eastern section remains in good preservation, and may be seen from the churchyard which it bounds. It is about 10 ft. high on the inside, higher externally : is pierced by loop-holes, and is probably of Norm. date. It formed part of the general enclosure of the town. The western portion has been mostly destroyed, but a Norm. postern remains, or did until recently.

The Newarke or *Novum Opus* was a large additional ward added to the Castle by Henry, Earl of Lancaster, about 1330, partly for increased accommodation, but chiefly to accommodate his church and college of St Mary in the Newarke with its hospital of the Holy Trinity ; it was in effect a minster close, and it had until quite recently a certain claustral dignity and distinction, which has disappeared since it has become a thoroughfare. The boundary wall extended from the S. gate to Bonner's Lane, with the main entrance in this section, and then by Bonner's Lane and Mill Lane to the river : some portions may be seen built into the cottages in the former, with the tower known as Rupert's Tower at the corner of Fairfax St. ; near

LEICESTERSHIRE

this point the wall was breached in the siege of 1645. The Collegiate Church stood on the site occupied by the Technical School and its grounds; nothing remains of church or cloister except a ruined archway, but from Leland's account it must have been of extreme beauty, with the monuments of the earls of the line of Lancaster on either side of the choir, and Constance of Castile, wife of John of Gaunt, before the altar, her statue "in brass, like a queen." Mary Bohun, mother of Henry V., was also buried here with an effigy. Two of the prebendal houses remain, at least in part; one is now St Mary's Vicarage, the other was built into a fine 17th cent. house with good panelling, now part of the Technical School.

On emerging through the Turret Arch notice on the L. the Chantry House built by William Wiggston, before the close of the 15th cent., and on the R. the E. end of the chapel of Trinity Hospital. The latter was founded by Henry, Earl of Lancaster, in 1331, and though much mutilated is still interesting. (Admission on application.) It consisted originally of a church-like building with very long nave and aisles and a short chancel; the nave formed a day-room, the aisles were probably divided into cubicles, and the chancel formed the chapel, with the two eastern bays of nave for ante-chapel. It was severely restored by George III., when the S aisle was destroyed, leaving the long range of arches disclosed, and the western end of the nave was pulled down within the present century. The pretty chapel should be visited; it is chiefly Dec. with its original roof, but the group of four lancet windows at the E. appears to be E.E. and may have been preserved from an earlier building. Note also (1) female alabaster effigy, ascribed without much evidence to Mary Bohun, wife of Henry IV.; (2) interesting pave-

LEICESTER

ment of encaustic tiles ; (3) valuable woodwork, chiefly removed here from Wyggeston's Hospital and All Saints' Church ; (4) early window with *vesica*, from a destroyed hospital at Asfordby ; (5) six suits of armour, temp. Elizabeth, believed to have been used by the town watch. In the kitchen notice " John of Gaunt's porridge-pot," a huge cauldron of bell-metal, and " Queen Elizabeth's nutmeg grater."

On leaving the hospital the Technical School is seen in front, and St Mary's Vicarage to the R. ; turning eastward the visitor has, on the L., Skeffington House, an Elizabethan mansion with good iron gate, formerly the town house of the family of the same name, and on the R. the drill-ground and headquarters of the Territorial troops. In front is the magnificent Newarke gateway, half military, half religious, which was the principal entrance, and by which the town is regained.

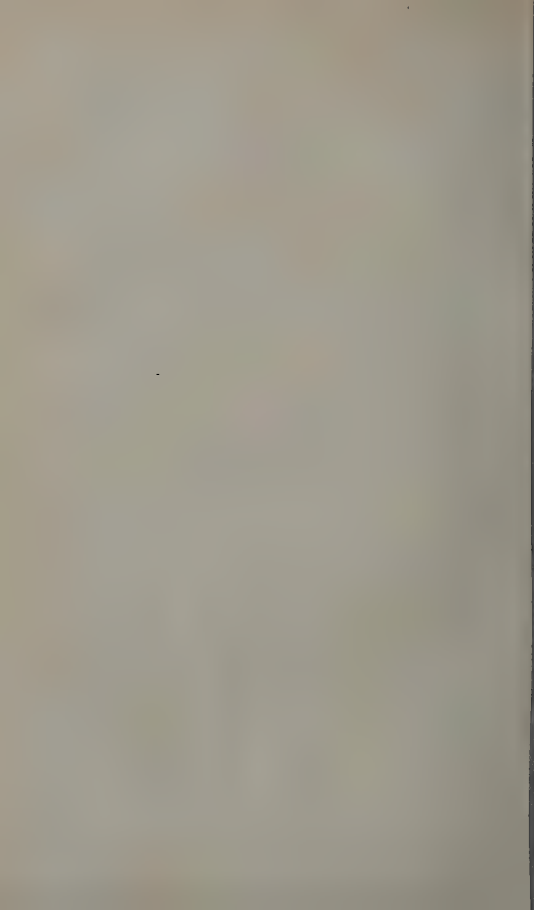
The south-eastern was pre-eminently the civic quarter, as the last was the baronial. Turning back along High Cross St. on the R. is the uninteresting Wyggeston's School, on the site of a picturesque old hospital founded by William Wyggeston about 1512 ; the hospital stood away from the street, beyond the charming *Confratry* with its garden. Turning to the R. down the narrow Town Hall Lane the old Town Hall is reached immediately. It is externally a humble looking building of timber and plaster with a quaint interior. Originally built in the 15th cent. as the hall of the Guild of Corpus Christi, it came into possession of the Corporation in 1563, when it seems to have been enlarged. The buildings form three sides of a small quadrangle, with the hall on the N., the Mayor's Parlour on the W., and on the E., facing St Martin's Church, the Town Library. Internally the timbers of the hall suggest the inverted hull of a ship ; it has

LEICESTERSHIRE

the mayoral chair at one end, and a minstrel gallery at the other ; the fine portraits have been removed to the modern Town Hall. This hall is one of the few existing buildings in which there is a strong probability that Shakespeare played. The Mayor's Parlour should be inspected for the sake of its fine chimney-piece ; its woodwork, including a throne for the chief magistrate ; and its remains of secular stained glass. The Town Library, one of the earliest of municipal free libraries, was founded in 1632. It occupies the upper portion of the eastern wing, and should be visited, though its treasures, including the famous Codex Leicestrensis and other MSS., have been removed for safety to the new hall. It contains a few good early editions of the classics and much old theology. Opposite the library is St Martin's Church (see p. 117) past which Town Hall Lane is continued as Silver St. to the East Gates. Half-way down on the R. is the Opera House with a front adapted from an 18th cent. house. The visitor should now take one of the narrow passages, St Martins, E. or W., to St Martin's (street), noting the pleasing 18th cent. houses round the churchyard : between this street and the S. wall of the town was the house of the Grey Friars, in whose destroyed church Richard III. was buried. At the foot of St Martin's is Parr's Bank, one of the finest buildings of modern Leicester. Here Hotel St., with the good " Adam " front of the County Assembly Rooms, is crossed and the Market Place reached. This, the largest open space in the town, fills the S.E. angle of the walled area ; the stucco Market Hall, with Corn Exchange over, is noteworthy for the fine conception of the entrance to the latter : a sort of Rialto bridge in advance of the building, with a flying arch to the door.



OLD TOWN HALL, LEICESTER. THE COURTYARD



Close to the Market Place, though in strictness outside the old town, is the pretty little Town Hall Square, with fountain and striking War Memorial ; note, too, the copies of Stevens' lions on the rails. On the W. side of the square stands the new Town Hall (by Hames), the earliest public building erected in brick in the revived English Renaissance, and still one of the best. It has the usual offices for the administration of civic affairs and of justice, and contains the MSS. from the old Town Hall Library, and a very valuable series of records. To the S. of the Town Hall is the Public Library with gallery of local prints, both views and portraits, and close at hand the Post Office and other public buildings, with most of the banks and clubs.

Churches.—It has seemed more convenient to describe the old churches together, and not in their topographical position. They number five, of which three rank among the larger parish churches of the country, and though all have been much restored all are interesting. It is worth noticing that the three large churches of St Martin, St Mary and St Margaret are almost exactly of the same size, though totally different in planning and with a very different history, the first being pre-eminently the civic church, the second the feudal, and the third specially connected with the diocese.

St Martin's Church stands on a Saxon church site, and Roman foundations and bases of pillars discovered beneath have suggested that still earlier a temple occupied the same spot. The present church is extremely irregular in plan and rather ungainly in external outline ; its history seems to have been that, in the Norm. period, a cruciform church with a central tower but without aisles was built, and that later in the E.E. style the nave was replaced by the

LEICESTERSHIRE

existing roomy nave with wide aisles. Then soon after, and early in the geometrical style, the large and lofty additional aisle, the finest part of the building, was added on the S., extending past the transept, and the earlier aisles remodelled. In the Perp. period the chancel was rebuilt and the clerestory of the nave added and its W. front rebuilt. During the 19th cent. the Norm. tower with its low arches was removed and the fine broach steeple (by Brandon) erected in its place. At the same time the chancel was drastically restored, and its chapels rebuilt in a different style, so that practically the crossing and all E. of it is modern. Note externally the N. porch with fan-vaulting in oak, and the modern Vaughan memorial porch on the S. ; the doorway within the last, with detached shafts, deserves attention. Internally, the fine nave arches are E.E., but at the E. end of the N. arcade will be seen a small piece of walling with a strip of billet moulding, all that is left of the Norm. church. The large and lofty extra aisle will attract attention, with its stately arcade and beautiful rerearches to the windows (their tracery is modern). Notice in this aisle a second set of sedilia which may be earlier. Note also the colours of the Leicestershire regiment at the W. end, and the renaissance furniture of the Consistory Court at the E. From the chancel an arch on the N. leads to the Herrick Chapel, and one on the S. to the Nedham Chapel, both with interesting monuments. Other features which should be noted are (1) an early chest ; (2) three stalls or wooden sedilia with desk ; (3) several Perp. benches with finials ; (4) an altar-piece by F. Vanni ; (5) woodwork of the doors. The very numerous brasses which once adorned the church have perished, but two curious matrices remain in the S. aisle, one a double palimpsest.



NORMAN SEDILIA IN ST. MARY'S, LEICESTER

St Mary's is a church of quite unusual interest and beauty. Built originally in 1107 as a collegiate chapel for the Castle, it owes its wild irregularity in planning to the fact that it became a *double church*, both collegiate and parochial. It appears to have consisted of a small nave only, with continuous arcading high up on both sides externally ; some of the arches pierced for windows. To this small church, soon after 1150, a large and lofty chancel was added, of the richest late Norm. work, and probably a narrow aisle on the N. side. Then in the Lancet period a clerestory was added to the nave, with continuous arcading, and at the same time a second nave of enormous width was built on the S. side, extending almost the full length of the building ; arches being pierced through the Norm. wall. At the same time the tower was built in a curious position, standing free in the new nave. The only other addition of importance took place in the 15th cent. when the S. nave was raised to include the E.E. clerestory, and the present fine roof added. In the 18th cent. three arches on the S. were thrown into one, with much destruction of the surrounding parts ; this part has been since carefully restored under Sir G. Scott.

Internally the nave is very striking, owing to its great relative height ; much of the earlier Norm. work remains ; notice the wall arcade at the W. end, and the (once external) lateral arcading, which may be seen from within the aisles ; that on the N. in a fragmentary condition, on the S. nearly perfect ; the capitals have a curious volute of Ionic form. The later Norm. chancel is nearly perfect, but the two windows at the E. end are modern ; here the large windows, the wall decoration within and without, and especially the beautiful sedilia with coupled shafts, demand attention ;

LEICESTERSHIRE

the carving of the capitals of the last is particularly good. Note also the two shallow wall arches (that on the S. imperfect) which marked the position of the Canons' stalls. Of the E.E. period the original clerestory with arcading may be seen in the S. aisle, formerly the parish nave, when note beautiful E.E. sedilia and the singular position of the three tower arches. Other points calling for attention are (1) the roofs ; that in the chancel is Dec., those in both naves Perp. of the low-pitched tie-beam form characteristic of the county : the S. nave has probably the widest span ever roofed in this way ; (2) good E.E. font ; (3) tiles ; (4) curious coffin-lid, and slab with foliated cross near font ; (5) fine parclose screen ; (6) treatment of door to vestry. Externally, note Norm. doorways N. and W. ; the treatment of the buttresses and parapet of the chancel ; and the graceful spire, an 18th cent. reproduction.

St Margaret's is as simple and symmetrical in its planning as the two last are irregular : a large town church of the usual three-aisled plan. It alone of the Leicester churches has nothing of Norm. date, but it contains portions of every later style including semi-Norm. Externally the effect is that of a Perp. church, as the chancel, the clerestory, the noble tower and the picturesque porch belong to that period. The latter has a fan-traceried vault and covers an E.E. doorway of much beauty. On entering, the arches on the S. of the nave will be seen to be E.E. of a very refined type, with dog-tooth moulding, except the last, which is semi-Norm. The sculptured detail in the corresponding aisle should be noticed. The plainer N. arcade and aisle are Dec. The finely proportioned chancel is Perp., with exceptionally good detail for its period ; the singular figure beneath one of its niches is sup-



LEICESTER: ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH

LEICESTER

posed to represent Earl Robert Bossu. Note here (1) sedilia combined with window; (2) credence table on N.; (3) fine alabaster effigy of Bishop Penny, formerly Abbot of Leicester; (4) squint from vestry. The fine screen is modern, as are the stalls, the old ones being now in the church of Aston-juxta-Birmingham. Note also E.E. iron-work of N. door; the Perp. font; curious openings over chancel arch, and glass in vestry.

St Nicholas, the smallest and rudest of all, is in some respects the most interesting of the Leicester churches; its charming Norm. tower is the first object noticed by the visitor arriving by the Great Central Line. *The Primitive Romanesque* nave is undoubtedly Sax., and probably one of the earliest Sax. buildings now existing; fairly early in the Norm. period the little church was enlarged by the addition of aisles, plain round arches being cut through the earlier walls; at the same time, or soon after, a central tower was built, with a chancel and probably transepts. The chancel was rebuilt during the E.E. period, and the S. aisle enlarged, the transept being removed: it is said that this restoration was at the expense of Simon de Montfort. Later, a poor clerestory and Perp. roof were added to the nave, and probably in the 18th cent. the N. aisle, transept and chapel were destroyed, and in 1829 the two Norm. arches on the S. side thrown into one; the existing N. aisle is recent.

In the nave two original windows of the Sax. church should be noticed high up above the Norm. arches; their arches are turned in Roman tile, best seen from the outside, *i.e.* within the N. aisle. There is a singular arch at the W. end, which is probably also Saxon.

The tower arches, with arcading above, are of the plainest Norm.; the chancel with its aisle E.E.; the

LEICESTERSHIRE

singular, perhaps unique, pillar and responds deserve attention ; they have the detached shafts so rare in Leicestershire. Note also a plain Norm. doorway in the S. aisle, sheltered by a *wooden* porch, and sedilia in S. chapel of chancel ; the Perp. niche in the N. aisle was brought from Wyggeston's Hospital.

All Saints is a good town church of fair size, plain in its detail, but of excellent proportions. The W. doorway is Norm., as may be the lower part of the tower, but the body of the building is early Dec. The satisfactory tracery in the large windows of the stately W. front is entirely modern. The church consisted of three aisles separately roofed and almost equal in size, to the central of which a Perp. clerestory was added ; the low, massive tower has an unusual position beyond the N. aisle. Internally, note (1) the E.E. font, the finest and most elaborate of a type common in the county ; (2) a Perp. pulpit of wood, panelled ; (3) the 17th cent. mayoral chair ; (4) a curious clock with quarter jacks ; (5) fragment of glass in the tower ; (6) niche or recess at W. end with a hook apparently for a bell. The woodwork of all the doors is old, and noteworthy.

EXTRA-MURAL AND SUBURBAN LEICESTER must be treated more briefly ; the well-arranged and efficient tram service will be of great assistance to the visitor in getting from point to point. Probably the first object to claim his attention will be the scanty remains of the *Abbey*.

(1) To reach Leicester Abbey leave the town by Northgate St., and after crossing the North Bridge turn to the R. down Abbey Gate ; the turn is marked by the modern church of St Leonard, on the site of a previous church destroyed during the Civil War. In a quarter of a mile a long wall of Tudor brick is reached,

LEICESTER

with a niche at its angle : this is the western boundary wall of the precincts, built by Abbot Penny, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, about 1500. This wall extends nearly half a mile, and near its farther extremity a modern opening gives entrance to the grounds. They are now occupied as a nursery garden, but permission to view the remains is freely given.

Leicester Abbey was founded by Earl Robert Bossu in 1143 for canons of the Augustinian Order, and it was one of the richest of their houses in England. It had many royal and distinguished visitors, and possessed special quarters for the king, but is, of course, chiefly famous as the scene of the last moments of Cardinal Wolsey. After the Dissolution it became the property of the Earl of Huntingdon, and afterwards passed curiously enough to a member of the family of Wolsey's faithful servant and biographer. (The tradition that Henry VIII. granted the Abbey to Cavendish is erroneous ; the first Cavendish to possess it was a descendant of the biographer's brother (see "Dict. Nat. Biog.") Of the Abbey itself nothing remains but the boundary walls, the existing picturesque ruins being part of an Elizabethan house built on the site. It has been mentioned that the brick walls on the S. and W. are Tudor work : the walls of stone on the other two sides, with numerous mural towers and bastions, are probably part of the original building of Earl Robert.

On leaving the Abbey turn to the R. into Abbey Park Rd., skirting the old northern boundary wall, in which a round arch will be noticed between two mural towers ; popular tradition has it that it was here that the reverend abbot with all his convent honourably received the fallen cardinal. Recrossing the river the *Abbey Park* is reached, a most unpromising swamp

LEICESTERSHIRE

converted into a beautiful garden with the attractions of water and ruin. The park, together with the adjoining St Margaret's Pasture, forms an open space of about 80 acres. The Abbey Park Rd. leads to the Belgrave Rd. opposite to the G.N.R. station; and turning to the R. the Clock Tower is regained, passing the costly church of St Mark, by Christian, with notable colour decoration both in material and in the work of the brush.

(2) The district between Belgrave Gate and Humberstone Gate is a congeries of dull streets, but the fine church of St Matthew, by Sir G. Scott, deserves a visit; note the use of red brick and white stone as a substitute for the stone and purbeck marble of the mediæval builders.

(3) For the *S.E. district* walk a few yards along Galtree Gate and Granby St. and turn to the left down the narrow Rutland St.; the fine spire of St George's Church will be seen on the R. The nave was a few years ago destroyed by fire, and rebuilt with good effect. In the same street will be seen, in the warehouse of Messrs Faire Brothers, as fine a piece of commercial architecture as exists in England. On reaching Humberstone Gate take an East Park Rd. tram to the *Spinney Hill Park*, an open piece of natural scenery on a hill-side with good views of the E. Leicestershire Hills. Near the Park is St Saviour's Church (Sir Gilbert Scott), a handsome building of brick in a somewhat severe, Cistercian-looking form of E.E. art. The return journey may be made by the London Rd., for which there is a choice of two tram routes, one leading by Street's *St Peter's Church* not a satisfactory example of his work, and by

LEICESTER

the *Melbourne Hall*, whose great pyramidal roof is a landmark in distant views of the town.

(4) Take a London Rd. car to the Victoria Park ; this route traverses Galtree Gate and Granby St., the busiest and brightest thoroughfare, as far as the Midland Station. Beyond the station notice on the L., at the end of Prebend St., the Wyckliffe Chapel with statues of Wyckliffe and Latimer ; this was formerly the Collegiate School where Alfred Russel Wallace was a master and Bates the naturalist a pupil. On the R. is the graceful spire of the Victoria Rd. Church, where look back for the view of Charnwood Forest over the roofs of the town.

The Victoria Park is part of the estate granted to the town by Simon de Montfort. It is an open and breezy upland of about 70 acres, and from its western border, on the crest of the hill-side, there is a fine view of the Forest Hills and the wooded western slope of the Soar valley.

Beyond the park, the road, here known as Stoneygate, leads through the chief residential suburb, extending into Knighton, Oadby, and Stoughton parishes, a true garden city. Opposite the park is the unfinished St James' Church, by Goddard ; a basilica, with its decoration in *faience* with good effect ; farther on, in Clarendon Park Rd., is St John's Church, by the same architect : a great *Hall* church of brick, with ambulatories and triforium gallery.

The return journey from Victoria Park may be made by the Victoria Rd. and Welford Rd. In the angle between the two is the charmingly laid-out *Cemetery*, with good buildings by the Brandons. The building which looks like a mediæval fortress, so conspicuous on entering the town, is the gaol.

(5) As an alternative route to Victoria Park the *New Walk* may be taken from Welford Place. The New

LEICESTERSHIRE

Walk is only relatively *New*, as it formed the main approach to the Roman town from the S.E. It is a shady avenue about threequarters of a mile in length, forming a promenade free from vehicular traffic, and fairly dry in all weather. About midway in its length is the *Town Museum and Art Gallery*. The Museum is especially rich in its Natural History and Geology collections (note particularly the Saurian remains from Barrow-on-Soar), and there is an important collection of local and other antiquities. Among these the Roman milestone, discovered two miles from the town, is perhaps the most valuable; it has the inscription:—

IMP. CÆSAR
DIVI TRAJAN. PARTH. F. DIV.
TRAJAN. HADRIAN. AUG.
POT. IV. COS. III A RATIS
II.

There are, too, some good Roman pavements, including the so-called Diana and Actæon, found near All Saints' Church. The fine 17th cent. iron gates outside came from Quenby Hall.

The Art Gallery contains chiefly modern paintings, conspicuous among which is G. F. Watts' "*Fata Morgana*," presented by the artist to commemorate the late Thomas Cook's services to the nation. There is a small but valuable collection of early water colour art, and the usual S. Kensington exhibits.

A short distance beyond the Museum comes De Montford Square, with statue to the Rev. Robert Hall.

(6) Take the Aylestone Rd. route, passing on the R. the Infirmary. This district is largely given up to sport, the county cricket ground and the grounds of the leading football clubs being situated here. That this

LEICESTER

devotion of the district to sport is no new thing seems to be shown by an ancient monument near the county ground, known as the *Raw Dykes*, believed to be a Roman, or possibly British, *Cursus*. It consists of two parallel mounds of earth, originally upwards of a third of a mile in length; as the intervening valley has been filled up recently the mounds are not easily distinguished.

(7) For the western, transpontine, district take a Hinckley Rd. car. The road crosses the West Bridge and an island where stood the convent of the Austin Friars; then a road to the R., now known as King Richard's Rd., crossing the Bow Bridge, marks the track by which that King advanced to Bosworth Field. The tram line follows the road to the L., Braunstone Gate, and then the line forks, the L. branch taking the line of the old Fosse Way, here called Narborough Rd. Follow the road to the R., passing on the L. the modern Wyggeston's Hospital, a pretty range of buildings with a chapel, now containing the monumental brass of the founder; then on the R. the *Western Park* is reached, the most recent and by far the largest of Leicester's open spaces, containing, with the *Municipal Golf Links*, about 180 acres.

Near the Wyggeston's Hospital a road is crossed, now known as the Fosse Rd.; this is distinctly interesting; it is an early road even if not Roman, and seems to have been planned as a sort of loop-line from the true Fosse Way to carry through traffic round the town instead of through its narrow streets. If this be taken northward, passing on the way a pretty public garden or recreation ground, the Groby Rd. will be reached near Abbey Gate, and thus a complete circuit of the town will have been made.

Manufactures.—The visitor who is interested in

LEICESTERSHIRE

manufacturing processes will find much that is worthy his attention in the different industries, notably in the almost uncanny human character of a good deal of the modern shoe-making machinery.

Leire (Broughton Astley, 2 m. S.W.) is a pretty village with a rebuilt church of no interest.

Lindley Hall (see Higham on the Hill).

LOCKINGTON (Kegworth, 2½ m. N.W.) has an interesting church with fine Perp. tower. The N. doorway is semi-Norm., but most of the fabric is Dec. There is a rich rood-screen and plainer parclose screens; note the treatment of the chancel arch, more curious than beautiful. The tympanum above the screen is filled in and painted with Royal Arms, Commandments, etc., draped by curtains painted in perspective. Note also (1) Norm. font; (2) numerous pieces of Dec. glass; (3) benches with carved ends, Dec.; (4) much Jacobean woodwork; (5) altar-tomb in screened chapel with singularly graceful figure of Elizabeth Ferrers of Chartley, with playfully designed figures of cowl-clad monks in the niches of the high tomb. The Hall is a large modern house in an extensive park.

LODDINGTON (E. Norton, 1½ N.) is a remote village above the Eye Brook near the Rutland border. Its small church shows conspicuously from the G.N.R. It has work of all dates from Norm. to Perp., but is chiefly Dec. Note the Norm. S. door, and the circular E.E. window with delicate carving over it, and the rare low-pitched Dec. roof. Note, too, the E.E. font of unusual character, and good; (2) restored screen; (3) Elizabethan or Jacobean pulpit, said to have come from Launde Abbey; (4) glass in S. window of chance and other fragments. The tracery of the window of the pretty tower suggests *flamboyant* work.

Longcliffe, see Charnwood Forest.

LEIRE—LUBBERTHORPE

LOUGHBOROUGH is still, as it was when Leland described it, the second town in Leicestershire in size and importance with a population of 22,992. It is a busy and prosperous manufacturing town, chiefly engaged in the finer branches of the hosiery trade, but with very important engineering works ; here too, is the well-known bell foundry of the Messrs Taylor, where Great Paul was cast. It is pleasantly situated and is an excellent centre for excursions in Charnwood Forest.

The parish church of All Saints' is fifth in size in the county ; it is cruciform with low transepts and a western tower, and has an additional aisle on the S. side. It is in the main Dec., but the noble clerestory and the lofty and massive western tower are Perp. additions. Internally note the vast and lofty arches with their excellent mouldings, uniform throughout the church, including those of the additional aisle, and the lantern-like range of clerestory windows above. The long chancel which inclines markedly to the S., is not worthy of the rest of the building ; it has plain Dec. sedilia and a Perp. piscina. The church has been practically swept of old furniture, but it has a curious Renaissance font, with a canopy carried by a very fine iron stay. There are two brasses, and a mural monument to Burton the founder of the Grammar School. Externally the ornate tower, very late Perp., calls for close inspection. Near the church is the rectory which retains a good deal of work of the Gothic period.

Lowesby (station, 1 m.) has a pretty E.E. and Dec. church, restored, and a fine Georgian Hall of brick, with public road through its well-wooded and watered park.

Lubbesthorpe (Leicester, 4 m. S.W.) is a hamlet of

LEICESTERSHIRE

Aylestone, with scanty traces of a small monastic establishment.

Lub Cloud is a hill in Charnwood.

LUBENHAM on the bank of the Welland, has a small practically unrestored church of mixed architecture ; its humble exterior is unpromising but the contents are very interesting. Note : (1) E.E. sculptured capital on N. of nave ; (2) fine Easter sepulchre in chancel ; (3) sedilia in rare position in N. chapel ; (4) squint from chapel to chancel ; (5) Perp. seating ; (6) Flemish chest, good ; (7) curious chest-lid of uncertain date ; (8) 17th cent. altar table : (9) early Renaissance reredos ; (10) part of Renaissance screen, and (11) Georgian gallery.

LUTTERWORTH is a pretty little country town embowered in trees on rising ground above the river Swift. Its chief interest is of course that it was for the last nineteen years of his life the cure and home of John Wyckliffe, to whom there is a modern memorial at the entrance to the town from the W.

The large church, of poor material and coarse detail, is chiefly trans. E.E. to Dec., with traces of earlier E.E. work in tower and chancel, and a Perp. chancel clerestory and roof. Note : (1) the fine low-pitched roof with carved figures retaining their colour decoration ; (2) large painting of the Doom over chancel arch (the head of Christ very good) ; (3) an earlier wall-painting in N. aisle with representation of (?) King Richard II. and two other figures : this, when uncovered was perfect, but has since faded ; (4) incipient tracery in the same aisle ; (5) Perp. wooden pulpit, recently cut down ; (6) part of a good screen ; (7) altar-tomb and brasses to members of Fielding family ; (8) a modern monument by Westmacott to



LUTTERWORTH CHURCH

LUB CLOUD—MEDBOURNE

the great Reformer. Note also the Wyckliffe relics, real or attributed; these include (1) portrait; (2) portion of a chasuble; (3) a pair of Laudian altar-candlesticks; (4) a magnificent table preserved in the nave, which may be *temp.* Elizabeth. As the chief interest of the church lies in its association with the reformer, it may be useful to attempt to decide what parts remain as he saw them. Certainly the whole of the nave and aisles to the clerestory level, including the base of the tower; and the wall-painting in the aisle; very probably the chancel which is early Perp. may have been erected during his incumbency; possibly but not probably the clerestory with the roof and Doom picture, the pulpit and the screen. The fragment of vestment preserved in the vestry is earlier than his day, and may have been worn by him, the portrait is in all probability much later, and he certainly did not see either candlesticks or table. The aspect of the church outside has been altogether changed by the substitution of an 18th cent. tower with exaggerated pinnacles for the lofty E.E. broach spire which preceded it.

Market Bosworth (see Bosworth Market).

Markfield (see Charnwood Forest).

Mease. River (see Introduction, p. 5).

Medbourne occupies the site of a Roman settlement on the Gartree Road; traces of entrenchments remain and a pavement has been uncovered. The church is singular in the wide spread of the transept, measuring more from N. to S. than E. to W. The chief interest lies in the transepts; that on the N. is E.E. with detached shafts, the S. is Dec., with an eastern aisle of great beauty containing at its S. end a set of E.E. sedilia, perhaps in a unique position. Note the workmanship of the pillars and arches. The E.E. font is of

LEICESTERSHIRE

Derbyshire marble. Here are the kennels of the Billesdon Hunt (Mr Fernie's).

MELTON MOWBRAY the hunting metropolis is in the summer a quiet country town, in the winter one of the brightest and busiest resorts in England. It is the centre of the Stilton cheese industry, and is famed for its pork-pies ; the spinning of wool is also carried on to a small extent. The church is fourth in size among the Leicestershire churches, and certainly first in beauty ; indeed it takes rank among those which claim to be " the most beautiful parish church " in England. It is cruciform in plan with a lofty central tower and well developed transepts, which have aisles on both sides, a peculiarity shared only by St Mary Redcliffe and Patrington among churches of less than cathedral scale. The building was begun at the close of the E.E. period and carried on on a uniform plan, but not completed till the Dec. style was completely developed. Later, at the beginning of the 16th cent., the central tower was raised and a continuous clerestory of forty-eight windows added to the nave and transepts. Internally the stately proportion of the church and the graceful lines of the lofty arcades of nave and transepts attract attention, with pleasing oblique vistas through the numerous arches. The window tracery deserves notice, especially the free use of the local feature the *vesica*. The three great windows in the gables have foiled intersecting tracery ; note the clumsy *subordination* in those of the transepts. Note too : (1) old stained-glass, collected into a window in the S. aisle ; (2) E.E. arch from chancel to N. transept aisle, the earliest piece of detail ; (3) brass chandeliers of the *spider* kind ; (4) monuments, especially a cross-legged effigy of the 14th cent., Lord Hamon Beler, and (5) a 15th cent. female effigy in the S. transept. ; (6) traces



MELTON MOWBRAY CHURCH

MELTON MOWBRAY

of E.E. clerestory in the nave below the existing one ; (7) numerous piscinas and ambrys in E. aisles of transepts, showing that they were divided into several chapels ; (8) the excellent modern woodwork in the chancel. Externally the general effect is very fine with its combination of lofty tower, long lines of clerestory windows and three well-proportioned façades. Two features call for special examination, the tower and the Galilee Porch. The lower stage of the tower, of ironstone, is late E.E., with three lofty two-light windows in each face, enriched with shafts and dog-tooth ornament ; the upper storey, of oolite, added in the latest Perp. time is plainer but harmonises well with the work below. The unique Galilee Porch at the W. end was an afterthought, added in the fully developed Dec. period. Note its doorway with undercut scrolls of foliage, and the profuse use of tabernacle-work, diaper and ball-flower ornament ; internally it shelters a charming E.E. W. door ; has provision for an altar, and a low side-window. Other points which should not be omitted are the doorways N. and S. of nave and in the S. transept ; an E.E. sculptured medallion on the N. side, and the ball-flower cornice to the nave aisles.

On the S. side of the church, there is a small mediæval house once the property of Anne of Cleves, and said, but without any good authority, to have been occupied by her, and under the shadow of the chancel there is a picturesque Bede House, containing a curious museum.

Melton became, soon after the Conquest, the property of the family from whom it took its second name ; is said to have been the birthplace of the building Archbishop of York, William of Melton, and was that of the once notorious Orator Henley. In modern

LEICESTERSHIRE

times owing to its hunting fame it has had very many distinguished residents and visitors.

Misterton (Lutterworth, 1 m. S.E.) has a pretty little late Dec. church with broach spire. Note : (1) sedilia ; (2) monumental arch ; (3) base of screen with traces of colour decoration ; (4) well-executed set of bench-ends of 16th cent. ; (5) good early Renaissance high tomb with effigy (1557).

Mountsorrel (Sileby, 1½ m. W.) is a straggling, unkempt little town on the road from Leicester to Loughborough. It has been long famous for the excellence of its granite, and the great hill under which it stands has been largely quarried away. Its strong castle founded about 1080 by Hugh Lupus was destroyed *temp.* Henry III., and its site has been removed in the quarrying operations. There are two small churches, one modern and the other chiefly Perp., of no interest. It has a pretty domed Market Cross of 18th cent. date, which superseded a Gothic cross now in Swithland park.

Mowsley (Theddingworth, 2½ m. N.) has a small aisleless cruciform church, which preserves in use its original stone altar-slab.

Muston (Bottesford, 1½ m. E.S.E.), on the Devon, has a Dec. church with E.E. tower and broach, formerly the cure of the poet Crabbe.

Nailstone (Bagworth, 2½ m. S.W.) stands high on the edge of the coalfield, with extensive views. There are collieries in the parish, but they do not interfere with the rural charm of the village. The church has two nearly equal aisles ; that on the S., the nave, chiefly E.E. ; the N. aisle is of refined Dec. work. The plain, solid steeple is noteworthy as an example of a broach spire farther W. than this form is usually found.

MISTERTON—NEWBOLD VERDON

Nanpantan (see Charnwood Forest).

Narborough is a large residential village with small Tudor Hall. The restored and enlarged church is chiefly Dec. and Perp. with a Norm. doorway preserved from an earlier fabric. Note the geometrical tracery of the E. window.

NEVILLE HOLT (Medbourne, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.) stands near the summit of a lofty hill sloping steeply on three sides, and commanding a grand view over the Welland valley into Northamptonshire. The formations here are particularly interesting to the geologist. The house, for several centuries the property of a branch of the great Neville family, now the seat of Sir Bache Cunard, is the most picturesque house in the shire. It is a long low building, of all dates from the 15th to the 18th cent., and of material as diverse as its architectural styles; note particularly the Perp. work of the entrance, and the oriels of the hall. The detached block of stables is in its way as satisfactory as the house. The pretty church stands in the park, almost joining the house, with which it groups admirably. It is a lofty cruciform building with a western steeple but without aisles. It appears at first sight to be a Perp. church of uniform design, but examination shows that it is a Dec. building raised and altered in detail a century later. Note: (1) Dec. sedilia *unaccompanied* by piscina; (2) two squints from transepts to chancel; (3) elaborate Jacobean pulpit and altar-chairs; (4) Neville monuments in the transepts.

Newbold Verdon (Desford, 3 m. W.) is a dull, brick village with nothing picturesque except its name. It was at one time the abode of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, though whether at the "Queen Anne" Hall, which still exists, or at the destroyed manor house is uncertain. The rebuilt church retains two windows in

LEICESTERSHIRE

the N. aisle of the old building, and the base of its mean tower is early, perhaps Norm.

Newton Harcourt (Glen, 1 m. N.W.) has a small church largely rebuilt and without interest, and a pretty little Elizabethan manor house.

NEWTOWN LINFORD (Leicester, 5½ m. N.W.) is a very pretty village in a beautiful valley on the outskirts of the Forest. The small church, Dec. and Perp. is picturesque, but of little interest; in the churchyard is a curious tombstone; the inscription only the letters of the alphabet and the numerals. At Newtown is the main entrance to Bradgate (which see).

Normanton-le-Heath (Heather, 2½ m. N.W.) stands high on the edge of a steep declivity with extensive views. The pretty Dec. church has two equal aisles, without distinction between nave and chancel. It has a curious font, earlier than the building and perhaps Norm., and there is a good screen now divided, the upper lights forming a screen to the N. chapel. The spire is a prominent landmark.

Normanton Turville (Croft, 2 m. N.W.) is an Elizabethan house with modern front in a well-watered and wooded park.

Norton, East is a picturesque upland village with old stone mullioned cottages. The small church of a single aisle is E.E., but largely rebuilt. Note the curious S. doorway and a good Dec. font.

Norton-by-Galby or *Kings Norton* (Ingarsby, 3½ m. S.), a remote little upland village, has a very stately and satisfactory church in the Gothic of 1770, when it was rebuilt.

Norton-juxta-Twycross (Snareston, 2 m. S.S.W.), the birthplace of William Whiston, translator of "Josephus," has a Dec. church consisting of a very large nave and chancel without aisles. Note the

NEWTON HARCOURT—NOSELEY

sedilia, and two much worn recumbent effigies in the churchyard. Note, too, a seated figure in a niche on the tower.

NOSELEY (East Norton, 4 m. W.S.W.; Kibworth 5 m. N.E.) is the seat of Sir Arthur Hazlerigg and was birthplace and home of Sir A. Hesilrige the great parliamentarian. The Hall and Collegiate Chapel—there is no village—stand in a pretty park in a very secluded situation.

The estate of Noseley formerly belonged to the family of Martivall, but passed by marriage to the Hesilriges soon after the year 1400, since which date it has passed from father to son. The hall, not shown, was nearly rebuilt about 1700 and contains fine portraits, among which King Charles I., Oliver Cromwell and Sir Arthur Hesilrige hang peacefully side by side. A college of priests was founded here by Anketin de Martivall in 1273, and the existing chapel is of his date, the only alterations being the substitution of a late Perp. roof and E. and W. windows. It comprises a finely proportioned chapel and ante-chapel of a single aisle, with a long range of windows, Trans. E.E. to Dec., high up on each side. A tower on the N. side, with habitable rooms, was destroyed during the last century. Note: (1) fine sedilia and double piscina of E.E. character; (2) a piscina marking junction of chapel and ante-chapel; (3) a very fine Dec. font, the lower part enclosed in contemporary woodwork; (4) carving in roof; (5) armorial glass (c. 1500) in E. window; (6) two ranges of stalls, six on each side, with misereres and desks; the traceried desk ends are surmounted by figures of cocks almost life sized; the cognisance of the Stauntons with whom the Hesilriges intermarried. Note also the fine series of monuments; the floor is almost covered with incised slabs, the dated examples

LEICESTERSHIRE

ranging from 1406 to 1600, and on the N. side are two lofty canopied tombs with effigies, memorials of the famous Sir Arthur and his father.

OADBY (Leicester, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. ; 1 m. from tram terminus). The old village stands round a pretty green, on the N. side of which is the large and fine church. Of this the lofty nave is Perp., the aisles and chancel Dec., and the western tower and broach spire E.E. The large and airy-looking nave is a good example of its date, with tall piers of good section, lofty clerestory and contemporary roof. Note the windows of N. aisle and chancel, the two sets of sedilia, low side-window, a squint of two lights ; and a dug-out chest. The Leicester race-course is in Oadby parish.

Orton on the Hill (Polesworth, 3 m. E.) has an interesting church ; the nave and fragment of the N. aisle are E.E., the fine S. aisle and the chancel Dec. Note : (1) the rare effigy of a Cistercian abbot, 14th cent., in the N. aisle, the squint, and the combination of door and window at the W. end.

Osbaston (Market Bosworth, 3 m. N.) has a fine brick Hall, *temp.* William III. or Anne ; the church has been long destroyed.

Osgarthorpe (Gracedieu, 1 m. N.) is a very pretty old-world village, charmingly situated on the outskirts of the Forest. The small but pretty church, a simple rectangle with a modern apsidal chancel, is late Dec. throughout. The chancel arch is formed by the jamb of what must have been a magnificent window. On the S. side may be seen a square window cut obliquely through the wall, commanding a view of the altar : in effect an external "squint" ; this is probably unique. Notice in the churchyard a sun-dial formed of a cube of stone mounted on a circular shaft, and provided with dials and gnomons on each of its eight dis-

OADBY—PEATLING MAGNA

engaged faces. Near the church notice the picturesque school-house and alms-houses, both of the 17th cent.

Overton, Cold (Oakham, 4 m. W.) stands, as its name suggests, on very high ground, upwards of 600 ft. above sea-level. The small church, chiefly E.E. and Dec. has several features of interest. Note: (1) E.E. doorway with detached shafts, and roses in hollow of moulding, where the dog-tooth usually occurs; (2) grotesque carvings on base of tower; (3) E.E. sculpture internally; (4) low side-window; (5) remains of a large body of 14th cent. wall painting in S. aisle; more is said to be covered by white-wash; (6) iron stand for (?) hour-glass; (7) puritan kneeling arrangement in sanctuary.

The Hall is a large Elizabethan mansion of stone, late in the style and of unusual design.

Owston, formerly *Osulveston* (Tilton, 2 m. N.N.W.) was the seat of a small priory founded in the latter half of the 12th cent. by Robert Grimbold. Nothing remains except the church which is still in use as the parish church. This was formerly attached to a magnificent gatehouse but was probably the only church of the convent. It is chiefly Dec. but has traces in its S. wall of the original foundation. It is of little interest, but the enormous span of the arches separating the nave (strictly the choir) from its one aisle may be noticed.

Packington (Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 2 m. S.S.E.). The church is of little interest but an incised slab and part of a good brass were uncovered a few years ago. In the village is an ancient lock-up or round-house.

Peatling Magna (Countesthorpe, 2½ m. S.E.) is a pretty village with a small church of considerable interest. It is a single aisle, late E.E. with inserted Dec., and Perp. windows, and a Dec. spire; notice the extreme beauty

LEICESTERSHIRE

of two windows with incipient tracery on the S. Internally the church is an ecclesiological museum. Note: (1) plain E.E. font with Jacobean lid and canopy; (2) window-seat in lieu of sedilia; (3) Easter sepulchre, an E.E. trefoil arch with tooth-moulding; (4) rood-screen, now in tower; (5) carved rood-beam; (6) Jacobean pulpit with elaborate and very unusual canopy; (7) Laudian altar-rail; (8) seating of four dates: (a) two benches with poppy heads in chancel (c. 1400); (b) two Perp. seats in nave; (c) set of Elizabethan or Jacobean seats with carved ends (eleven original); (d) two pews removed from chancel, contemporary with altar-rails; (9) fragments of Perp. glass; (10) royal arms; (11) two very ornate incised slabs on high tombs, and a Renaissance wall-monument with kneeling figure. In the churchyard there is the base of a cross.

Peatling Parva (Ashby Magna, 2½ m. E.), a pretty village with small much restored church of no interest.

Peckleton (Desford, 2 m. S.S.W.) lies in a deep hollow with the church (locked) on a hill away from the village. This is chiefly Dec. with curious flowing tracery in E. window. Note: (1) Norm. font; (2) E.E. piscina, preserved from an earlier church; (3) Dec. sedilia; (4) Easter sepulchre; (5) squint; (6) Dec. glass (important) lately removed from E. window to one on N.; (7) monuments (a) under Easter sepulchre a figure in chain armour, and (b) a later female figure; (c) under ornate Dec. sepulchral arch a civilian figure; (d) a semi-effigial monument of slate with bust in diamond-shaped medallion; (e) incised slab, and (f) front of alabaster altar-tomb with figures, on S. aisle.

Pickwell (John of Gaunt, 4 m. E.) on the top of the eastern table-land has a graceful modern manor house and a church chiefly E.E. and Dec. with stately Perp.

PEATLING PARVA—QUORNDON

tower. The arches on the N. are semicircular and may be Trans., those on the S., E.E. ; the clerestory is Dec. and the chancel rises to the same height with good effect. Note: (1) the fine late Norm. font ; (2) the series of sepulchral arches in both aisles ; (3) tall transomed Dec. windows of chancel ; (4) low side-window ; (5) Jacobean altar-table and (6) early chest.

Plungar (Redmile, 2 m. S.), in the Vale of Belvoir, has a small Perp. church of no interest.

Prestgrave, a deserted village near Bringham.

Prestwold (Loughborough, 3 m. E.), in a valley at the western end of the Wolds, has a church chiefly rebuilt in 1743, and of no interest except for its monuments ; it is prettily situated in the park. The Hall is a stately mansion of about the same date with modern additions, it has been the seat of the Packe family for nearly three centuries.

Quenby (see Hungerton).

Queniborough (Syston, 2 m. N.E.) is a pretty village lying low in a valley near the Wreake. Its large church has a spire of needle-like tenuity (see Beeby) ; it has the complete shell of a Norm. chancel, though only one original window remains, 6 in. wide externally, 3 ft. 4 in. internally : some of the rich Norm. diaper work of the early chancel-arch is retained. The arcades are E.E. and the aisles Dec., but the W. end was rebuilt when the Perp. tower was erected. There is a plain early font, a pretty screen and a low side-window.

Quorndon (1 m. each from Barrow, M.R., and Quorn, G.C.R.) is a large residential and manufacturing village celebrated as the birthplace of the Quorn Hunt. The homely-looking church is interesting ; of the original Norm. church the S. door and the walls of the chancel remain ; the arches and S. aisle are Dec., the broad

LEICESTERSHIRE

N. aisle chiefly modern. Note the low stone screen with grille separating the S. or Farnham aisle, and a similar screen opposite; also the singular vaulted porch, Dec. with vestry over, contained in the structure of the aisle. The Farnham chapel contains several monuments to the family of that name, including a high tomb with effigies, 1587, and a series of incised slabs ranging from 1548 to 1594.

Ragdale (Brookesby, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.), on the southern slope of the Wolds, has a singularly picturesque Hall built by Sir H. Shirley, ancestor of Earl Ferrers, but incorporating part of an earlier half-timber house; the combination of the warm brick, grey stone and timber with the rich orange of the adjacent church makes a delightful picture. The little church is chiefly E.E.; it has a plain, but complete churchyard-cross.

RATBY is a large village on the Forest border, whose population is chiefly engaged in the hosiery trade. It is probably one of the oldest places in the county, possessing not only a Roman encampment but earthworks which may be earlier; its name has the same root as *Ratae*, the Roman Leicester. The church is finely placed on the top of the low hill on which the village stands. Except its E.E. tower of enormous mass, it is entirely late Dec. and is chiefly noticeable for the beauty of its window tracery. Note also: (1) sedilia; (2) rich, but clumsy Dec. font; (3) fragments of old glass; (4) monument with effigy, under a Corinthian canopy with plaster-work, to Sir H. Sacheverill.

By walking a mile along the bridle road to Thornton, *Bury Camp* is reached; this is a large quadrilateral earthwork in fair preservation. A short distance beyond *Ratby Burroughs* is reached: here are traces of entrenchments, in all probability British, in a wood; and hard by is *Old Hayes*, a moated farm.

RAGDALE—ROTHERBY

Ratcliffe-on-Wreake (Syston, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.) is well situated on an eminence above the Wreake vale. The small Dec. church has built up on its N. side a row of arches showing that it was once larger. The chancel which is markedly oblique is approached by a *descent* of two steps; one window on the S. retains the whole of its original glazing: grisaille with rich colour in borders. Note also the plain Norm. or E.E. font, and an effigy of an ecclesiastic in vestments of early 14th cent. In this parish is a Roman Catholic College designed by Pugin, with valuable museum and library.

Ratcliffe Culey (Atherstone, 2 m. N.E.) has a small Dec. church with good detail.

Ravenstone (Coalville, 2 m. W.) is a pretty village on a height overlooking the river Sence. Its small church, E.E. and Dec., is only remarkable for the design, perhaps unique, of the piers of its arcade: too clumsy to have been repeated. There is a large brick hospital, founded in 1711, a quadrangle with detached chapel and Master's house, pleasing as most of these homely old almshouses are. A mile along the Ashby Road is *Alton Grange*, once the residence of George Stephenson.

Rearsby in the Wreake valley has a small church, chiefly E.E., only noticeable for its graceful E.E. font.

Redmile (station, 1 m.) is the nearest station to Belvoir Castle, which towers grandly above the village. The poor church has traces of Norm. work.

Robin-a-tiptoe is one of the loftiest hills in E. Leicestershire.

Rotherby (Brookesby, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.) prettily situated above the Wreake, has a small Norm. and Dec. church chiefly noticeable for the beauty of its contemporary clerestory; traces of an earlier building remain, including Norm. masonry and an E.E. piscina. Note also the singular

LEICESTERSHIRE

position of the tower in the S. aisle, and a low side-window.

ROTHLEY, is a large and pretty village well situated on the outskirts of the Forest, and has of late become a favourite residential suburb for Leicester and Loughborough. The large church with massive Perp. tower is interesting; the nave is chiefly E.E., the aisles Dec., the chancel modern. Note: (1) Norm. tub-font, covered with chevron moulding; (2) plain Perp. screen; (3) glass in head of window in S. aisle and other fragments; (4) good incised slabs, of alabaster. In the churchyard there is a fine, though much worn sculptured cross of late Saxon date. The village contains several timber-framed cottages, some early.

Rothley Temple, chiefly famous as the birthplace of Lord Macaulay, was founded as a preceptory of the Knights Templars, *temp.* Henry III. The fine Elizabethan house follows the lines and incorporates part of the building of the religious house; the E.E. chapel with Perp. alterations remains intact. The *Soke* of *Rothley*, including several East Leicestershire villages, had extensive *peculiar* privileges both civil and ecclesiastical which endured till recent times.

Rolleston (E. Norton, 4 m. W.) is a secluded village consisting only of church and Hall. The latter is a picturesque Tudor house. The church, rebuilt in 1700, is uninteresting, but there is a perfect cross in the churchyard.

Saddington (Kibworth, 2 m. S.W.) has an E.E. and Dec. church of little interest. Saddington Reservoir is a beautiful sheet of water of 50 acres in extent.

Saltby (Edmondthorpe, 4 m. N.) is an upland Wold village on the Lincolnshire border. Its small church, chiefly E.E., is of little interest.



SCRAFTOFT CROSS



ROTHLEY—SENCE

Sapcote (Croft, 2 m. S.W.) was formerly a place of some importance, and Roman remains have been unearthed. The small Dec. church contains a good Norm. font. Note too : (1) early example of a *squint* ; (2) *sedilia* ; (3) a *piscinia* on the *north* side of its altar.

Sauvey Castle (Tilton, 2 m. E.) an earthwork in the parish of Withcote.

Saxby has a pleasing Renaissance church with good modern glass : rebuilt by Lord Harborough 1789.

Saxelby (Grimstone station is in the village) is a pretty village in a beautiful valley in the Wolds. The pleasing church is chiefly E.E., early in the style. Note the sculptured capitals of the pillars, and also 15th cent. pulpit and benches, and a good brass.

Scalford has a large church with imposing Perp. tower. The arches are E.E. with foliage capitals ; the aisles Dec. and the lofty clerestory Perp. Note two sepulchral arches, enriched with ball-flower, in the N. aisle, and the fine S. porch, with Dec. tabernacle work.

Scraftoft (Thurnby, 1 m. N.) stands high on the verge of the marlstone escarpment in a wooded country. The little church, E.E. and Dec. has a pleasing E.E. font, a low side-window, and the effigy of an ecclesiastic, singularly placed on its side in a recess in the wall, and partly concealed. There is an excellent E.E. cross in the churchyard. The Hall, a good example of the time of Queen Anne, has fine iron gates.

Seagrave (Sileby, 2 m. N.E.) on the slope of a valley at the western end of the Wolds was the cure of Robert Burton. Its much restored church, E.E. to Dec. is of little interest.

Sence. River (see Introduction, p. 5).

LEICESTERSHIRE

Shakerstone has a Perp. church of no interest ; there is an avenue from the village to Gopsall Hall, 2 m. away.

Shangton (Kibworth, 3 m. E.N.E.) is a very secluded village with a small Elizabethan Hall of brick, and a tiny Dec. church with bell turret.

Sharnford (Hinckley, 3½ m. E.S.E.) stands on the Soar near its source. The restored church is without interest.

Shawell (Lilbourne, 2 m. N.) is a small village in a pretty valley tributary to the Avon. Its chief interest lies in the fact that much of Tennyson's "In Memoriam" was written at the rectory.

Shearsby (Kibworth, 4 m. W. ; Ashby Magna, 4 m. E.) has a poor church in a fine situation on a hill-side ; it contains a screen and sedilia. *Shearsby Spa* is a mineral spring of some repute with hotel, pump-room and baths.

SHEEPSHED is a large industrial village on the border of Charnwood Forest, and the head of one of the four great manors formerly holding jurisdiction over it. The church on a hill, with good view over the forest is of ungainly proportion, but of some interest. The tower is very early E.E. with good tower arch and a Dec. broach spire ; most of the fabric Dec. and Perp. Note : (1) Dec. roof in chancel ; recently uncovered ; (2) figures of "wood-houses" carrying nave roof ; (3) punning corbels (the Sheeps-head) in N. aisle ; (4) numerous benches with carved finials ; (5) elaborate Jacobean pulpit, now in vestry ; (6) Elizabethan brass and other monuments.

Sheepy Magna (Atherstone, 3 m. N.) stands on the Sence, with pretty surroundings. The much restored church has little interest : note a sepulchral arch with effigy at W. side of the tower, outside.

SHAKERSTONE—SKEFFINGTON

Sheepy Parva joins the last.

Shenton (the station is 1 m. from the village in the centre of Bosworth battle-field) is a pretty village in pleasant sylvan scenery on the bank of a rapidly flowing arm of the Sence. The church, rebuilt, is without interest but the Hall is a picturesque example of Elizabethan brick-work. The site of Richmond's camp on the eve of Bosworth fight lies S. of the village.

Sibson (Shenton, 3 m. W.), formerly Sibbesdon, has a church rebuilt, except the chancel, in the 18th cent. It contains a good 14th cent. civilian effigy and a valuable brass of a priest with representation of Christ in Glory. The half-timber inn deserves notice.

SILEBY is a large manufacturing village near the E. bank of the Soar. The fine church has E.E. arches with delicately executed dog-tooth moulding, and there is a pretty doorway of the same period in the N. aisle. The aisles and chancel are chiefly Dec. with good tracery, some of it emasculated by restoration; note especially the Kentish tracery in S. chapel. The lofty clerestory with roof and tower were added in the Perp. period. The latter, which forms a conspicuous object to travellers on the M.R. main line, is one of the best examples of the local type seen at Ashby Folville, Scalford and elsewhere. Note also the much worn E.E. font, and the singular rood-loft stair, to climb which would demand the agility of an acrobat; there is, too, a plain arch for Easter sepulchre.

Six Hills, properly Segs Hill, is a hamlet on the Wolds 4 m. N.E. from Sileby.

Skeffington (Lowesby, 3 m. S.) stands on the top of the eastern plateau amid pleasant scenery. The Hall is a picturesque embattled Tudor building of fine stone, much enlarged in the same style early in the 17th cent. It was the residence of the Skeffington family and

LEICESTERSHIRE

birthplace of the famous Sir William, Deputy of Ireland, *temp.* Henry VIII. The rebuilt church has little interest, but in the E. window of the Skeffington chapel there is some old glass (late Perp.), and kneeling figures probably from the cenotaph of the Deputy.

Slawston (Hallaton, 2 m. S.W.) has a restored E.E. church with broach spire.

Smeeton Westerby (Kibworth, 1 m. S.) is a hamlet of Kibworth, with a modern church.

Snaresdon has a poor church with a library founded in 1717 and not since added to.

Snell's Nook one of the ancient entrances to Charnwood Forest, with a halt on the L. and N.W. line.

Snibston (Hugglescote or Coalville, each $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) has large coal-mines but the church stands by itself in a singularly lonely valley. It is E.E., a simple rectangle measuring 24 ft. by 12, certainly one of the smallest parish churches in England.

SOMERBY (John of Gaunt, 3 m. E.) is a pretty village and important hunting centre on a height 600 ft. above sea-level. It was the birthplace of William Cheseldon the great surgeon, and of Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, physician and writer. The church, with central steeple but without transepts, is very interesting. The four arches on the N. of nave are E.E. with pillars all differing in section, having charming stiff-leaved foliage in capitals; the S. arcade is a modern copy. The S. doorway and porch are good E.E., the rest of the church is Dec., but a Norm. doorway from an earlier building is preserved in the chancel. Note: (1) Dec. font; (2) rood-loft door over tower arch; (3) two low side-windows.

Sparkenhoe Hundred, the western division of the county, is the largest of the six hundreds, and contains the market towns of Market Bosworth and Hinckley,

SLAWSTON—STAPLETON

and much of the coalfield including the town of Coalville.

Sproxton, pronounce Sproson (Edmondthorpe, 3 m. N.), is a Wold village standing on a height overlooking the river Eye. The restored church is E.E. and Perp. Note the E.E. font, squint, and door of rood-loft stair.

Stanton-under-Bardon (Bagworth, 1½ m. N.) is a hamlet on the W. side of the forest in a pretty situation beneath the hills of Cliffe and Billa Barrow.

STAPLEFORD, pronounce Stappleford (Saxby, 1 m. S.), has a most picturesque Hall, formerly the seat of the Sherards, Earls of Harborough, in an extensive and well-wooded park. The house is not shown but the exterior may be seen. It is a stone-built mansion, the main block of later English Renaissance but with a long wing extending N. built by Thomas Sherard in 1500. This is lavishly adorned with sculpture in relief and with fifteen statues of ancestors in niches. The church stands, like most of the village, in the park. It was rebuilt by the Earl of Harborough in 1783 in the Gothic of the time, and is stately in proportions and sumptuous in material, but of very incorrect detail; outside it is lavishly adorned with armorial shields illustrating the alliances of the Sherard family. The internal oak-fittings arranged in collegiate fashion are of excellent workmanship; its chief interest lies in its monuments, note especially: (1) a large and very fine brass to Sir Walter Sherard, *ob.* 1480; (2) a canopied tomb with white marble effigy in the S. transept to the first Lord Leitrim, 1640; (3) in the N. transept a monument with erect realistic statues by Rysbrach to the 1st Earl of Harborough (*ob.* 1732) and Countess.

Stapleton (Hinckley, 3½ m. N.) stands on high ground beneath which Richard III. encamped, before the

LEICESTERSHIRE

battle of Bosworth. It has a small church of no interest.

Stathern, pronounce Statthern (Harby and Stathern, $\frac{3}{4}$ m.), stands prettily beneath the escarpment of the Wolds at its loftiest part. The hills are here well wooded and there are charming woodland walks to Belvoir and Knipton; the view from the *Terrace Hill* over the Vale of Belvoir is particularly fine. The church chiefly E.E. and Dec. has two pretty E.E. doorways with tooth and nail-head moulding; note too the Dec. font.

STAUNTON HAROLD (Worthington, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.) the seat of Earl Ferrers stands at the bottom of a deep valley with every attraction of hill, wood and water. The house is a palatial structure of brick: it was for the most part built about 1760 from the design of the then Earl, but the N.E. front is of the earliest English Palladian architecture and is ascribed to Inigo Jones. The simplicity and dignity of the design make this ascription more probable than is the case with many buildings attributed to that master. The S.W. front with its long projecting wings has also a distinct individuality. The house possesses many treasures but is not generally shown. In some respects more interesting than the house is the church, which stands close by in the charming gardens. An inscription over the door states that "When all things sacred throughout the nation were either demolished or prophaned, Sir Robert Shirley, Bart., founded this church, whose singular praise it is to have done the best things in the worst of times." It was built in the year 1653, and is a large and ornate village church in a very fair reproduction of the Perp. style of 200 years earlier. It is difficult to believe that the grey-stone Gothic church was rising at the same time as the Palladian brick

STATHERN—STOKE GOLDING

mansion. Internally, the church contains sumptuous fittings in wood, iron and velvet, and many memorials of the Shirley family. The stately arch of entrance to the park, also possibly by Inigo Jones, should be noticed, with the Ferrers horse-shoe (see Oakham Castle) conspicuous.

Staunton Harold belonged to the Stauntons, formerly Harolds, at or soon after the conquest, and passed by marriage to the Shirleys about 1400; a rare instance of an estate remaining in one family for nearly nine centuries.

Stockerston (Hallaton, 3 m. E.) has a poor Perp. church with very interesting contents. Note: (1) a large body of Perp. glass, chiefly in the windows on the N. side; much is in excellent preservation including a representation of the taking down from the Cross, a St Christopher and a St Clement, and many other figures, etc., more fragmentary; (2) octagonal rood-loft stair projecting into the church; (3) two brasses (15th and 16th cent. respectively); (4) two early effigies; (5) two incised slabs; (6) a set of twenty-nine beautifully-carved bench ends.

STOKE GOLDING is one of the villages on the borders of Bosworth Field. The church is small but it possesses the most beautiful detail of any in the county, detail of a kind usually met with only in churches of cathedral magnitude. It is early Dec. with some later Dec. windows inserted, and consists of two naves of equal width, length and height, with a fine W. tower and spire. Internally note the finely moulded arches, with their shafted pillars and capitals of foliage, dividing the two aisles, and the beauty of the window tracery. That in the S. wall, and at the E. end is early geometrical, the chancel window perhaps the most beautiful of any geometrical window of five lights in

LEICESTERSHIRE

existence. The windows on the N. are later and are excellent examples of flowing tracery with a tendency to the *flamboyant*. Note also: (1) remains of an earlier E.E. church in the chancel; (2) good Dec. font with figure carving; (3) several old benches; (4) two piscinas of merit, one double; (5) remarkable chest dated "1636," but probably much older. Externally, the treatment of buttresses, pinnacles and open-work parapet attract attention. The date of this fine church is fixed by an existing inscription at c. 1275-1290.

Stonesby (Saxby, 3 m. N.) has an E.E. church with a Perp. tower of excellent white oolite, quarried near, which recalls the better-known towers of Somerset. It contains a good late Norm. font, a low side-window and some mediæval benches. In the parish is a Roman earthwork, and another of uncertain origin, by popular tradition ascribed to King Lud.

Stoney Stanton (Elmsthorpe, 2 m. E.) stands on an outlier of the granitic formation with extensive quarries. The otherwise uninteresting church has a quaint sculptured tympanum of Norm. date built into its wall.

Stonton or Staunton Wyville (Langton, 3 m. N.E.) has a small E.E. church with several examples of commencing tracery. A row of arches on the S. show that the church was once, or was intended to be, larger. In the chancel is an Elizabethan high-tomb, noteworthy because on the slab by the side of the effigy there is a miniature altar-tomb with figure of an infant. Note, too, E.E. sedilia and plain font.

Stoughton (Leicester, 3½ m. E.S.E.) is a pretty village prettily situated in a well-timbered, undulating country. The large and handsome Dec. church has been largely rebuilt. Note the fine range of (original) windows in the N. aisle, with unusual tracery. In the

churchyard there is the most beautiful village cross in the county. It takes the form of an obelisk with shafted angles and a sculptured capital, standing on a base and steps. Stoughton Grange in an extensive park was formerly a grange of Leicester Abbey; the house has a modern front.

Stretton Magna (Glen, 3 m. N.N.E.) has a population of about forty. As its name suggests, it is situated on a Roman Way, the Gartree Road. The very small church appears to have been rebuilt of the old materials; it preserves a Norm. doorway.

Stretton Parva is also on the Gartree Road, about a mile from the last-named place, than which it is not much larger. The small church is in the main Norm. with inserted Dec. and Perp. windows; a Norm. doorway remains on the S. side. It retains an interesting set of early benches.

Sutton Cheyney (Shenton, 1½ m. E.) is finely placed on a hill overlooking Bosworth Field. The small Dec. church is almost unrestored. It has two exactly similar low side-windows, and contains some picturesque monuments with effigies; also three sedilia and a piscina in one arcading. Close by are some pretty alms-houses (1612) and part of an Elizabethan manor house.

Sutton-in-the-Elms. A hamlet of Broughton Astley, has the oldest non-conformist chapel in the county (1650).

Swanimote Oak and Rock (see Charnwood Forest).

Swannington, a mining village with an isolated 18th cent. church, gave its name to the Leicester and Swannington Railway, the first line S. of Lancashire (opened in 1833).

Sweepstone (Heather, 2 m. W.) stands high with extensive views over the Mease valley; the stately,

LEICESTERSHIRE

modern tower of the church forms a conspicuous landmark. The church is Dec. with shouldered rere-arches to its windows ; it contains a plain font, E.E. or Dec., two high tombs with effigies, a carved figure of wood and an old chest.

Swinford (Lilbourne, 2 m. N.E.) is in the Avon valley. Its rude-looking church with modern apse is interesting internally ; it has a late Norm. arcade, and a Norm. font of singular design, the arcaded bowl supported by a central shaft surrounded by three detached shafts with twisted spiral fluting. The beautiful park of *Stanford* adjoins this village, but its notable church is across the river, in Northamptonshire.

SWITHLAND (Rothley, 1½ m. N.W.) is a pretty village in a charming valley on the E. of the forest. The church, with Lanesborough monuments, is of little interest, but in the grounds of the Hall, the seat of the Earl of Lanesborough, is a remarkable mediæval cross, removed from Mountsorrel. Here are slate-pits not now worked ; the rough slabs of charming colour formed the characteristic roofing material for most of the county, and they are always carefully preserved for re-use. In connection with the quarries there was in the 17th and 18th cents. a local school of carvers in slate, examples of whose work may be seen in the churchyards of Leicester and many other places.

Sysonby (Melton, 1 m. W.) is a small hamlet, with an old chapel, E.E., above the Wreake.

SYSTON is a large industrial village and an important railway junction. The church is a well-proportioned Perp. building with good tower ; it retains in the chancel E.E. sedilia and two curious ambrys. Near the church are some pretty cottages of old brick-work.

THEDDINGWORTH has an interesting church of all dates ; the N. arcade is of good Norm. work, that on the

S., which also has semicircular arches, is late E.E. ; the rest of the building, including the lofty broach spire is partly Dec. but chiefly Perp. Note : (1) plain font, which may be Norm. ; (2) fragments of old glass ; (3) singular rood-loft stair ; (4) Perp. pew-work and (5) *dug-out* chest.

THORNTON (Bagworth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E.) stands on the border of Charnwood Forest and consists of one long street on the crest of a narrow and steep ridge between two valleys, with beautiful views ; that on the E. is improved by the Thornton Reservoir of the Leicester Corporation which winds like a lake among the hills. The small church is of quite unusual interest ; except the Perp. tower and spire it is Dec. of one date and design. Note : (1) triangular window in N. aisle ; (2) rude representation of a *maze* in the floor of the nave ; (3) traces of wall-painting ; (4) very valuable early 14th cent. glass in S. aisle ; (5) division of N. aisle into chapels by masonry ; (6) base of screen, with *original colouring* ; (7) approach to rood-loft, one bay W. of chancel arch ; (8) enclosed tympanum above rood-loft, repainted in 1820 ; (9) complete set of seats with linen-pattern, c. 1500 ; (10) early Renaissance pulpit ; (11) Perp. font ; (12) painting over altar (Italian) and (13) S. door under a wooden porch : this door, of remarkable size, with 14th cent. iron-work is said to have been brought here from Ulverscroft Priory.

Thorpe Arnold (Melton Mowbray, 2 m. N.E.) has a pretty church, E.E. and Dec. with sculptured Norm. font, and the base of a cross.

Thorpe Satchville (John of Gaunt, 2 m. N.) is a hunting village in a charming situation on the edge of the marlstone escarpment. The small Perp. chapel stands unfenced on the village green.

LEICESTERSHIRE

Thringston is a modern mining village in the old parish of Whitwick.

Thrussington (Rearsby, 1 m. N.) in the Wreake valley has a much restored church, originally E.E. to Dec. Note: (1) the S. doorway; (2) low side-window; (3) miniature Easter sepulchre arch; (4) single sedile in S. aisle.

THURCASTON (Rothley, 1½ m. S.), famous as the birth-place, in 1470, of Hugh Latimer, is a pretty village of vine-clad cottages in a beautiful valley on the S. border of Charnwood. The pretty church is of all dates; it is entered by a Norm. door; the lower part of the tower is E.E., the aisle chiefly Dec. and nave and chancel for the most part Perp. The nave has a good, high-pitched Perp. roof of open timber, unique in Leicestershire. Note also: (1) the very rare E.E. screen; (2) a later screen; (3) fragments of 14th cent. glass cleverly arranged in the E. window; (4) a good canopied brass of a priest, and (5) a modern monument in memory of Latimer.

A picturesque gabled house near the church used to be pointed out as the birthplace of the great reformer, but since its destruction a few years ago, the birthplace has been transferred to another old house near the Rothley approach. As the destroyed house appeared to be later than Latimer's time, while the existing one may be as early, this does not so much matter.

Thurlaston (Croft, 2½ m. N.) has a church mostly rebuilt in a sumptuous and correct manner, but not on the original lines. It preserves the late Norm. arcade of the older building. Two sedilia are preserved in the vestry and there is a remarkable group of monuments in the N. aisle, interesting for details of costume; it comprises (1) under a monumental arch a civilian; (2) semi-effigial female figure; (3) another

THRINGTON—TONG

civilian male figure ; these are all of freestone, and of rather early date, c. 1300 ; (4) on a high tomb with angels bearing shields, two alabaster effigies of the 15th cent. ; *both* have the collar of SS. and the detail of dress and armour is interesting ; (5) a 15th cent. incised slab of alabaster, cut down to patch the last ; (6 and 7) two alabaster slabs incised, and (8 and 9) mural tombs of the 17th cent. with good busts in half-relief.

Thurmaston (Syston, 1 m. S., or tram from Leicester to within 1 m.) is a long industrial village of little interest, on the Roman Fosse-way, with a small tumulus near the road. The N. chapel is a small E.E. ruin and the S. has been rebuilt.

Thurnby has a fine church with lofty central tower, but without transept. It has been largely rebuilt, but retains its massive semi-Norm. tower arches, light E.E. arches to the nave and an E.E. and Dec. tower. Note also the E.E. font, sedilia in the S. aisle, and carved stones, Norm. and perhaps earlier, discovered at the restoration.

Timberwood Hill is one of the loftiest summits in Charnwood.

Tilton (1½ m. W. of its station ; Lowesby is rather nearer) is a pretty village on the top of the eastern table-land ; its hamlet of *Halsted* near the station is the highest village in the shire, 700 ft. above sea-level. The interesting church is chiefly E.E. and Perp. ; noticeable for the beauty of the Perp. work and the enormous relative height of the clerestory. Note also : (1) fine Norm. font ; (2) sedilia in chancel and S. aisle ; (3) three tombs with effigies of the Digby family, lords of the manor in the 15th cent. There is a cross in the churchyard.

Tong is a hamlet of Breedon.

LEICESTERSHIRE

TUGBY (East Norton, 2 m. W.) has a small church with a remarkable tower. This is of four storeys; the two upper are of well-developed Norm. work, the lower are evidently much earlier and in all probability Sax.: the ground floor has E. and W. lofty round arches, quite plain and very narrow, the western only measuring 3 ft. 4 in., the eastern 3 ft. 10 in., and there is a double-splayed round-headed window. Outside this stage has a moulding or cornice of a curious, wooden character: all features which suggest a Sax. date. The contrast between the two forms of Romanesque art placed as they are here in juxtaposition is very marked. Note also a semi-Norm. doorway, and a Perp. pulpit of wood. In Tugby parish is *Keythorpe Hall*, a seat of the Berners family.

• *Twycross* (Snarestone, 3 m. S.) has a poor church with some excellent French glass of the 13th cent., and other fragments.

Twyford (John of Gaunt, 1 m. N.W.) stands near the head of a pretty valley beneath Burrough Hill. The small church is noteworthy for the extreme beauty of its Norm. arcade, with capitals of the local Corinthian type; it has a good E.E. font.

ULVERSCROFT PRIORY (Bardon Hill, 4 m. E.) is best approached from Leicester by road through Groby and Newtown Linford. It is a small Augustinian foundation in the heart of Charnwood Forest (see p. 70). The ruins are considerable and form the most beautiful mass of ecclesiastical ruin in the county. Nothing remains of the early structure of 1134, the existing building being principally of the 14th cent. The remains comprise the church which unlike most monastic churches was without transepts, and a group of buildings round the cloister yard now used as farm buildings. Of the church the tower, some lofty



ULVERSCROFT PRIORY

TUGBY—WARTNABY

windows on the S. side and the sedilia with exquisite tracery remain, and on the S. side of the claustral area, part of the refectory with reader's pulpit ; the prior's house is now a farmhouse. The whole area is enclosed by a moat.

WALTHAM-ON-THE-WOLDS (Scalford, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.) was formerly a market town and still has an important annual fair. It is a large and pretty village, standing high in the heart of the Wolds, and forms a good centre for exploring this remote district. The fine church, cruciform with central spire, is chiefly E.E. with Dec. and Perp. additions. The massive tower arches and the light arcades of the nave are E.E., as is the masonry of the aisles, and some windows ; the transepts have Dec. windows with flowing tracery, and the chancel is chiefly Dec. ; the clerestory and upper part of the steeple were added later. Two doorways have been preserved from a Norm. or Trans. church. Note the Dec. sedilia, two large chandeliers of the *spider* type, and especially the semi-Norm. font, one of the best in the county. The bowl is arcaded, with sprays of foliage under the arches, and is supported by a highly enriched stem. The neighbouring font at Stonesby is evidently by the same artist.

Walton-on-the-Wolds (Loughborough, 3 m. E.) stands in a pretty situation among the foot hills of the Wolds. The church was rebuilt in brick in the 18th cent. and has been since *Gothicised*. Hobart Pasha was born at the rectory.

Wanlip (Syston, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.) is a secluded village on the bank of the Soar. Its small church has a good brass to Sir Thos. Walsh, with the earliest inscription in English known on such a monument (A.D. 1393).

Wartnaby (Grimston, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.) is a secluded Wold village. The church is chiefly semi-Norm., restored.

LEICESTERSHIRE

All windows except the western lancet are now very improbable looking modern E.E. lancets over-elaborated ; all else seems original. The good arcade with round arches retains in fair preservation its early colour decoration, dating from the end of the 12th cent. Note also two early benches.

Welby (Melton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W.) is a hamlet of Melton, with a small old church of little interest.

Welham (Ashley and Weston, 2 m. W.N.W.) has a small, restored, church, chiefly Dec.

Whadborough Hill near Tilton is the loftiest elevation in E. Leicestershire.

Whatton, Long (Hathern, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.) is a large village where the old hand-frame knitting is still carried on. The church has a Norm. tower in an unusual position at the E. end of the S. aisle, but the rest of the building is Dec., and consists of three parallel naves of almost equal length and height. Note : (1) E.E. font and (2) fine woodwork including screen, parcloles and pulpit brought from Colston Bassett in Notts.

Whetstone is a large industrial village, with an almost unrestored Dec. church of strange outline ; the sedilia are good and there is a low side-window.

WHITWICK, once an important town at the head of a great manor, is now a rather squalid mining village, but in a beautiful situation below the most rugged of the Charnwood hills. The church, on the side of a pretty glen, is chiefly Dec., and has a noble tower, Dec., which in design anticipates by more than a century, one of the best of the Somerset types. Note also the Dec. font, and a colossal 15th cent. effigy of Sir John Talbot which local tradition says is not an exaggerated representation of the knight. Of the once important castle the site alone remains.

WIGSTON MAGNA, commonly called Wigston Two

Steeple from the rare presence of two churches in one village, is a very large village and important railway junction. The church of All Saints is large and of considerable beauty, but its fine pyramidal grouping as seen on approaching from the E. has been lately destroyed by the erection of excrescences on both sides of the chancel. It belongs almost entirely to the period when the E.E. style was passing into the Dec. The western steeple is one of the best in the shire, and it opens into the church by three massive arches with very fine effect. The graceful arches of the nave have some curious carving in the capitals of their pillars. In the N. aisle there is a richly-moulded sepulchral arch which has the peculiarity that it occupies the entire thickness of the wall, its mouldings showing outside as well as in. It covers an E.E. coffin-lid with floriated cross, above which is a headless figure well sculptured. Beneath the arch outside there is a curious inscription which leaves the reader in doubt as to whether it was the man commemorated, or his wife, who reached the unusual age of 152 years, or whether the figure was arrived at by adding the ages together. Note also the Dec. sedilia and a lofty Perp. screen.

The small church of St Wolstan has been rebuilt except its pleasing Dec. steeple.

Willoughby Waterless (Countesthorpe, 2 m. S.) has a small restored church of little interest: it contains a Norm. font and Dec. sedilia.

Wistow (Glen, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W.) is a depopulated village in a pretty situation. The small church with the rare dedication of St Winstan is uninteresting. King Charles I. slept at the Elizabethan *Hall* the night after Naseby fight; relics of his visit are preserved. It was more recently the seat of the famous physician, Sir Henry Hallford.

LEICESTERSHIRE

WITHCOTE (Tilton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.) consists only of church and Hall in a very remote position near Launde Abbey. The little Perp. church is important. It is a simple rectangle without distinction of nave and chancel, but is noticeable for the beauty of its detail and harmony of its proportions. Internally, it was refitted soon after 1700, in the manner of a college chapel, and has excellent wood and plaster work of Renaissance style : note particularly the stately Ionic reredos with a painting of the Italian school (good) for altar-piece. Its chief attraction is the magnificent collection of 15th cent. German glass which almost fills the windows : of most brilliant colouring and in excellent preservation. The church stands in the grounds of the Hall, a pleasing stone building of early Renaissance character.

WITHERLEY (Atherstone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.), on the bank of the river Anker, has a Dec. church with a pretty Perp. spire ; it contains Dec. sedilia and fragment of old woodwork and glass.

WOODHOUSE (Quorn and Woodhouse, 1 m. S.W.) is a model village in a pleasing situation on the eastern side of Charnwood. The little Perp. chapel has some old wood-carving and glass.

The beautiful park of *Beaumanor*, for several centuries the home of the Herrick family, from which sprang the poet and Dean Swift, joins the village. The house is a modern Elizabethan one, with many treasures.

Woodhouse Eaves, a mile farther into the Forest, is a favourite holiday resort for the neighbouring towns. Its church, built in 1837, is finely placed on a cliff, overhanging a disused slate quarry. It is the best centre for exploring the eastern portions of Charnwood Forest.

Worthington lies in broken limestone country beneath the wooded *Cloud Hill*. The gaunt-looking church



WITHCOTE—WYMONDHAM

stands in an uncompromising way on the road-side, with a distinctly continental aspect. Its western portion is almost untouched Norm.; to it a chancel was added at the end of the 13th cent. in the same severe manner, the only distinction being that the later windows have trefoil heads. In the E.E. period some lancet windows were inserted in the nave, but it must have been still ill-lighted as other windows have been pierced in comparatively recent years. Note the two plain Norm. doorways, and a low side-window, *i.e.* relatively low, but too high to be accounted for by the "leper" theory. By the side of the village street is a curious and highly picturesque example of a lock-up; it consists of a low, octagonal brick building covered by a lofty pyramid or spire of the same material.

Wyfordby (Saxby, 1½ m. W.) has a pretty E.E. and Dec. church, of little interest.

Wymeswold (Barrow-on-Soar, 4 m. N.E.) lies in a valley on the N.W. side of the Wolds. It was formerly a market town and is still a large village with several good houses. The large church was drastically restored about 1845, by the late Dean Alford, then vicar, with much destruction of valuable woodwork; it is now chiefly noticeable for its fine proportions. Note cup of 1512 used as chalice. The village was the residence of Thomas Rossell Potter the historian and antiquary.

WYMONDHAM pronounce as a trisyllable (Edmondthorpe station is in the village) was formerly a market town, and still has an air of distinction, not uncommon in villages with that history. The fine cruciform church is chiefly E.E. with Perp. clerestory, but there are traces of Norm. in the tower, and the transepts are Dec. The arches are E.E. with pillars of a very unusual section, with some good capitals. Note too the good E.E. sedilia and a cross-legged effigy in chain

LEICESTERSHIRE

armour, of the 13th cent., on a high tomb of the 15th. The EE. tower with superadded Perp. belfry and spire is a fine composition. There is an ancient cross in the churchyard, and a very pretty early Tudor house near the church. The Grammar School, of 1637, is a picturesque building ; it is now used as a Parish Hall.

“ Thus,” to quote old Burton, “ have I come to the last town with which I must finish this work ; wherein if there be anything worthy notice, which may give pleasure and satisfaction to my readers, it is what I desired ; if anything has been omitted, *Bernardus non videt omnia* ; if anything has been mistaken, erroneous, or faulty, I must ask pardon ; my intention was that those clouds of darkness and black mists, wherewith this county’s lustre has long been shadowed, might at length be dispersed ; and that its Sun’s glorious rays, so long eclipsed, might shine out to the view of everyone.”

RUTLAND

I. GEOGRAPHICAL

RUTLAND, which has the distinction of being the smallest county in England, is situated in the N. Midland district, being bounded on the E. and N.E. by Lincolnshire, on the W. and N.W. by Leicestershire, and on the S. by Northamptonshire. The shape of its outline has been described by several writers as "round." Thus, Leland writes in his "Itinerary": "The Shire of Rutland lyeth in a manner as it were in a roundel and lyeth partly on Wiland water from Stamford to the very bridge of Rockingham." It would, however, be more justifiable to call the shape an irregular triangle, with the apex to the S. The greatest breadth (from E. to W.) is 38 m., the greatest distance from N. to S. being 17 m., and the circumference 63 m. The river Welland (the "Wiland water" of Leland) divides the county from Northants on the S. and the Eye Brook separates it from Leicestershire on the S.W. On the E. side a slice of Lincolnshire, with an area of some 4 sq. m., intrudes itself into Rutland, just W. of the town of Stamford. Rutland has an area of 152 sq. m. and the elevation of the county varies from (approximately) 150 ft. to 600 ft. above sea-level. In addition to the boundary streams already named, there are the rivers Gwash (or Wash) and Chater, neither of which, however, is of considerable size. Both rise in Leicestershire and traverse Rutland from W. to E., finally

RUTLAND

joining the Welland, which in its turn discharges itself into the Wash.

II. NATURAL FEATURES

Though the scenery of Rutland cannot claim to be magnificent or grand, no one who is familiar with the district will deny that it possesses great charm of that peaceful, pastoral kind so characteristic of rural England. Variety, too, is not wanting. On the S.W. side, round Uppingham and Ridlington, where the highest elevation is reached, the landscape is exceedingly picturesque and wild, with its infinite diversities of hill and dale, pasture and woodland, stream and coppice. The high table-land to the N. of the county, more highly cultivated and with large wooded areas, is of quite another type ; while the broad grazing lands of the Welland valley and the vales of Catmose and Ashwell have a character entirely different again. The southern half of the county assumes the form of a series of ridges, running E. and W., the intervening valleys consisting in most cases of rich pasture land. Pre-eminent among these is the vale of Catmose, already mentioned, in which lies the town of Oakham, and which inspired Drayton to declare :

“ Bring forth that British vale, and be it ne’er so rare,
But Catmus with that vale for richness may compare.”

“ O Catmus, thou fair vale ! come on in grass and corn
That Beaver [Belvoir] ne’er be said thy sisterhood to
scorn,
And let thy Ocham [Oakham] boast to have no little
grace
That her the pleased Fates did in thy bosom place ! ”
“ POLYOLBION.”

The “ forest of Rutland ” comprised in the 13th

GEOLOGY

cent. at least half the area of the county on the Northamptonshire side, but it was gradually reduced in size and at the end of the 15th cent. appears to have become more generally known by the name of "Leighfield Forest" (Leigh being the name of a manor situated in the centre of the area). It is hardly necessary to remind readers that the word "forest" in this connection does not necessarily imply a tract of densely wooded land, but merely a district administered under the special forest laws. Some of the large woods near Uppingham, such as Wardley Wood, Beaumont Chase and Stoke Wood, are survivals of the old "forest of Rutland."

III. GEOLOGY

The rocks underlying the soil of Rutland fall into two groups—the Jurassic and the Pleistocene. The formations most in evidence of the former group are the Middle and Upper Lias, the Northampton Sand and the Lincolnshire Oolite, while of the second group are the Boulder Clay and a few patches of glacial gravel. From an industrial point of view, the most valuable of the above is the excellent building stone of the Lincolnshire Oolite formation, which is quarried at Ketton, Edithweston, Casterton and Clipsham, and which has a well-earned reputation. The Ketton building-stone was most favourably reported on, though not finally selected, by the commission appointed in 1839 to choose stone for the building of the new houses of Parliament at Westminster.

The Upper Lias Clay is dug to a limited extent for brick-making at Pilton and elsewhere, while at Cottesmore and Market Overton extensive quarrying for ironstone is carried on.

RUTLAND

The Jurassic rocks within the county have a considerable dip to the eastward, and this fact combined with the action of rain and water, acting on these inclined and variable surfaces, has had a marked effect on the physical configuration of the district and accounts for its undulating character.

IV. CLIMATE

The climate is for the most part bracing and healthy, for those who are able to stand the frequently rigorous winters of the Midlands. The prevailing winds are from the W. and N.W., as can readily be detected by noticing the marked inclination of the trees. The average rainfall for the twelve years ending 1910, as recorded at Ridlington by Mr N. W. Wortley, was 25.87 ins.

V. FLORA AND FAUNA

In Mr Howard Candler's admirable chapter on the Botany of the county in the "Victoria County History of Rutland" (1908), a list is given of 665 plants (excluding grasses), 129 of these being, for various reasons, considered doubtful. It would appear that the bog plants are gradually diminishing, doubtless through improved drainage, and several botanical rarities which have been recorded in the district in the past, are now no longer to be found. An exception, however, is the Yellow Star of Bethlehem (*Gagea lutea*) which is still to be seen in one locality, the identity of which must remain undisclosed.

The fauna of the county has not received as much attention at the hands of naturalists as that of districts

FLORA AND FAUNA

more densely populated and possessing therefore a larger proportion of the leisured class. The lists of Mollusca, Insects, Reptiles and Fishes are meagre, though it is probable that they might be largely increased if more study were bestowed upon them. The birds of Rutland have been made the subject of a monograph by Mr C. R. Haines, M.A., F.S.A., "Notes on the birds of Rutland" (1907). In this the author gives the following table of the bird population of the county :—

Permanent residents	61
Summer visitors	33
Birds of regular passage	4
Winter visitants	19
Occasional immigrants	20

One hundred and five species are recorded as having nested at some time or another within the county.

Among the more interesting ornithological records for Rutland are the occurrence of Bonaparte's gull, the Pied Flycatcher, the Bearded Tit, the Hoopoe and the Honey Buzzard, and the nesting of the Bee-eater and the Redshank. A very noticeable fact is the recent enormous increase of the Little Owl (*Athene noctua*). This species for many years bred freely in captivity in Lord Lilford's aviaries near Oundle, Northants. Numbers were liberated from there and since its first recorded occurrence in Rutland in 1891, the Little Owl has spread all over the district and has now become quite common.

The Rutland list of mammals has no outstanding features. The Otter and the Badger breed regularly, and it is almost superfluous to state with regard to such a famous hunting country, that "Reynard the fox" is abundant. The Polecat has been occasionally re-

RUTLAND

corded in late years but is probably on the verge of extinction. A white (or rather pale golden) form of Mole has been found in considerable numbers about Burley and appears to be a constant variety.

VI. COMMUNICATIONS

The Rutland roads, which attain an aggregate length of some 320 m., may be described as at least up to the average of other rural districts. Of recent years they have been repaired with granite from Charnwood Forest, and where excessive motor traffic has not played havoc with them, they present a good surface. The Great North Road, known to antiquaries as the Ermine or Erming Street, crosses the N.E. corner of Rutland, a length of about 12 m. being within the county. In the Uppingham district the roads are hilly, but compensation for any inconvenience arising from this is obtained in the many very charming and often extensive views presented to the traveller. One of the most striking is from the high ground about 1½ m. S. of Uppingham on the Kettering Road. Other fine views may be seen from Market Overton (looking over Ashwell vale towards Leicestershire); from the hill above Seaton, overlooking the Welland valley; and between Edithweston and Normanton Park, where a long stretch of the vale of Catmose, with Oakham church-spire in the distance giving added grace to the scene, forms a beautiful picture especially in an evening light.

Railways.—The Midland Railway Company provides the largest share of the railway facilities in the county, one of its principal lines from London via Bedford and Kettering to Melton Mowbray, Nottingham and

POPULATION AND INDUSTRIES

Leicester, passing through the W. side of the county. The London and North Western Railway has a branch-line from Stamford to Seaton (Rutland) and another from Peterborough to Seaton, whence Market Harborough, Rugby and the main system of the L. and N.W. Railway can be reached. The extreme E. corner of Rutland is traversed by the Great Northern main-line, and from Essendine station a short branch-line runs by Ryhall (Rutland) to Stamford.

Close by the Midland line at several points between Oakham and Saxby (Leicestershire), may be observed stretches of the old Oakham and Melton Canal, now partially filled up and destroyed. This canal was originally made in 1800, and when the survey for the construction of the railway was begun (about 1844) the then owner of Stapleford Park, Lord Harborough, (who was pecuniarily interested in the canal), proceeded to place every conceivable obstacle in the way of the railway project, with the result that the opening of the line was much delayed. A whole chapter might be written on the subject of this feud and the violent methods employed by the landowner to prevent the threatened encroachment on his land, and on the profits arising from the canal. Many broken heads and several law-suits resulted, until finally the railway company became the purchasers of the canal and at once proceeded to demolish it. Thus Rutland's only canal has ceased to exist, a fact much to be regretted from many points of view.

VII. POPULATION AND INDUSTRIES

The population of the county according to the 1911 Census is 20,347, being an increase of 638 during the

RUTLAND

preceding decade. The working population is entirely engaged in agriculture, with the exception of a comparatively small section employed in stone quarrying and ironstone digging. There are no manufacturing towns, and no factories of any importance. The only towns in the county are Oakham and Uppingham, neither of which, however, aspires to the dignity of a municipal borough.

VIII. CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL ORGANIZATION

The county is divided into five "Hundreds," namely, Alstoe, East, Wrangdike, Martinsley and the Soke of Oakham. For Poor Law administration it is separated into two Unions, Oakham and Uppingham, while a few of the parishes on the eastern border of the county are united to the Stamford (Lincs.) Union. For judicial purposes Rutland is included in the Midland Circuit, and forms a single Petty Sessional Division, magisterial business being transacted at the Castle at Oakham. The county returns one member to Parliament, having been deprived of a second member by the Redistribution Act of 1885. Ecclesiastically Rutland forms part of the Diocese of Peterborough and together with part of N. Northamptonshire constitutes the Archdeaconry of Oakham. The county is divided into three Rural Deaneries, known as Rutland I., II. and III.

IX. HISTORY

Prior to the Roman occupation the district containing the present county of Rutland was inhabited by the British tribe Coritani, while under the Romans it

HISTORY

formed part of the province Flavia Cæsariensis. At the time of the Saxon Heptarchy it was included in Mercia and it may be noted that Rutland alone of the group of counties comprised in that division, does not take its name from its county town. It has never been clearly ascertained at what point in her history Rutland became a county. Edward the Confessor bequeathed "Roteland" to his wife Eadgith for her life and afterwards to his newly founded Abbey of St Peter at Westminster, and this appears to be the earliest record of the name. It is clear, however, that this "Roteland" was a smaller division than the present county. In "Domesday" we read of the King's Soc of Roteland (*Soca regis de Roteland*) but many of the villages of present-day Rutland appear in the Survey under Northants and Notts, showing that a considerable redistribution of territory has taken place subsequently. It is not until John's reign that Rutland is specifically called a county, when that monarch bequeathed it together with the "town of Rockingham" to Queen Isabella. It seems probable that the district was known by the name of Roteland for some time before it was raised to county rank, much in the same way that other districts have special names at the present day, e.g. Holland (Lincs.), Cleveland and Holderness (Yorks.), etc. Rutland has not played a conspicuous part in our national history but on one occasion it was the scene of a fight which had far from unimportant results. This was the Battle of Empingham (also known as the Battle of Hornefield or Losecoat Field) fought near the Great North Road a little to the N. of Tickencote in 1470, during the so-called "Lincolnshire Rising." The leader of the insurgents was Sir Robert Welles and the successes he met with at the outset were sufficient to alarm the king, Edward

RUTLAND

IV., who at once marched to meet him with a considerable force, reaching Stamford on March 11th. The following day the king caused Lord Willoughby, Welles' father, whom he had brought with him from London as a hostage, to write a letter to his son calling upon him to disperse his troops, but this was met by a refusal. Edward thereupon proceeded to commit an act of the grossest treachery and, in spite of promises of safety previously given to his victim, beheaded the aged Lord Willoughby in sight of his son's army. When the attack was made on the Lancastrians the issue was never in doubt and the insurgent forces were soon in full flight, many of the fugitives casting away their distinguishing coats in the hopes of escaping unseen, a fact, which has given the name of "Losecoat Field" to this fight. After the victory the king proceeded to Grantham and from thence to Doncaster, at the latter of which Welles was beheaded. The Yorkist cause was now in the ascendant and Warwick the "Kingmaker" (who was suspected of being the moving spirit in the "Lincolnshire Rising") was obliged to take refuge in France, under the sheltering wing of that wily monarch, Louis XI. Thus, it is not too much to say that the "Lincolnshire Rising," of which the Battle of Empingham was the death-blow "was a turning point in the history of the relations between Edward IV. and his great subject, Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick." (Rev. M. Barton "An Unnoticed Battle" *Rutland Magazine*, vol. i. p. 194.)

In the 17th cent. Lord Harington of Exton in Rutland was appointed tutor and guardian of the Princess Elizabeth (daughter of James I. and afterwards Queen of Bohemia), and part of the time during which this royal lady remained in his charge, was spent at Exton. A favourite walk of hers in one of the woods in the park

PRINCIPAL SEATS

is still known as the Queen's Walk and the wood as Bohemian Wood. Burley-on-the-Hill, the mansion of the court favourite, George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, received several royal visits both from James I. and from Charles I. and his Queen. It was here that the well-known episode took place of the serving up in a pie of the Rutland-born dwarf, Jeffrey Hudson, for the amusement of Queen Henrietta Maria.

The Great Rebellion saw the Hall at North Luffenham besieged by the Roundheads, and its owner, Henry Noel, carried prisoner to London where he soon afterwards died. A little later Burley-on-the-Hill was made the headquarters of the Parliamentary forces in the district, and the garrison remained in possession for some little time, till at length when the troops had become reduced in numbers, the Commander, doubting his ability to hold out, ordered the house to be burnt.

From this time onwards no events of national importance can be chronicled in connection with the county.

X. PRINCIPAL SEATS

Unquestionably the most interesting family seat in the county is *Burley-on-the-Hill* (A. Finch, Esq.). Occupying a conspicuous and commanding site overlooking the vale of Catmose and at no great distance from Oakham, the present building was erected by Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham, at the end of the seventeenth century, only a small portion of the stables remaining to represent the earlier mansion of the Duke of Buckingham, with whose memory this house is most generally associated (v., pp. 188-9). The park was formerly of considerably larger dimensions than now and contained a herd of deer, but these have

RUTLAND

long vanished from the scene and a good deal of the park has been enclosed and placed under cultivation.

Exton Park (Earl of Gainsborough) has a large area of nearly 1000 acres, parts of it being exceedingly wild and picturesque, while many of the timber-trees are fine specimens. A large herd of fallow deer with some red, and a few Japanese deer are kept in the park, and provide an additional attraction. The old Elizabethan Hall of the Haringtons was unfortunately burnt in 1811, and has never been restored. It is now little more than a ruin, though a strikingly beautiful one. The family resides in a more modern house near by.

Normanton Park (Earl of Ancaster) also has some fine trees and a herd of fallow deer. The house is a Georgian edifice with no great pretensions to architectural beauty.

Among many other pleasant family seats in Rutland space will only permit the mention of *Lyndon Hall* (E. W. P. Conant, Esq.), which readers of "Gilbert White's Diary and Correspondence" will remember in connection with a former owner, Thomas Barker, a brother-in-law and frequent correspondent of the Hampshire naturalist; *Tickencote Hall* (Major Wingfield); *Tolethorpe Hall* (C. Eaton, Esq.) and *Ayston Hall* (Sir A. Fludyer, Bart.). The old Hall at *Nether Hambleton* (c. 1600), now occupied as a farm-house, is a good example of Renaissance architecture of the simpler kind and is well worth a visit, as is also the "Bedehouse" at *Lyddington*, once a residence of the bishops of Lincoln.

XI. ANTIQUITIES

Prehistoric.—Rutland is not rich in remains of the prehistoric period. None of the earthworks in the

ANTIQUITIES

county can with any probability be assigned to a pre-Roman date, and the prehistoric finds which have occurred are of no great importance. A skeleton with a skull of primitive type and associated with a polished celt and other stone-age relics, was found at Little Casterton in 1905, and a few other Neolithic finds have also been recorded. In 1906 a Bronze-age "founder's hoard" was unearthed at the Cottesmore ironstone workings, and included a spear-head, two socketted celts, three gouges and other fragments; but beyond this scanty list there is nothing to suggest that Rutland was ever extensively occupied by prehistoric man. Probably the absence of any large waterway tended to hinder the settlers from penetrating the forests which doubtless then covered this part of Britain.

Roman.—There is far more to tell when we come to the Roman period. Two well-defined and clearly identified Romano-British camps exist, one at Great Casterton (close to the Roman or Great North Road) and the other at Market Overton, while other entrenchments at Whissendine, Hambleton, Ridlington and Ranksborough (near Langham), show some evidence to connect them with this period. Near the last-named site was found a bronze statuette (? Jupiter), now in the British Museum. A large number of Roman antiquities—pins, brooches, coins, pottery, etc.—have been found about Market Overton and Thistleton, where there would seem to have been a considerable settlement. A Roman pavement was found at Tixover in the last century, and other Roman finds have occurred at Caldecote, Casterton, Cottesmore, Lyddington and Seaton.

Anglo-Saxon.—Three sites in the county have yielded relics of the Pagan-Saxon period, viz.: (1) North Luffenham (where a Sax. cemetery was found

RUTLAND

in the course of excavating sand and yielded a large series of interesting relics, consisting of a number of swords and other weapons, ornaments, beads, pottery, etc.); (2) Market Overton (where two distinct cemeteries have come to light in recent years in the ironstone workings. The finds here were of a still more interesting character, much of the jewellery found with the interments being of a striking description, and one or two of the objects unique); and (3) Cottesmore (where some pottery and an iron shield-boss with a bronze-gilt ornamental stud were obtained from the ironstone workings a few years ago).

It is a matter for real regret that Rutland possesses at present no county museum, and that consequently the archæological treasures which have been found from time to time have passed into private collections, and in some cases have left the district.

XII. CHURCHES OF RUTLAND

The parish churches of Rutland deserve far fuller treatment than the limits of a "Little Guide" will permit. Other districts can no doubt show finer individual churches, but from the point of view of the visitor who desires to indulge his archæological and ecclesiological tastes, it may be doubted whether any area of equal size can present a more consistently interesting series of village churches. Here are to be found buildings displaying infinite variety both in general character and in detail; no architectural style is overwhelmingly preponderant, as is the case in several districts which might be named; and while affinities and resemblances may be traced in certain groups of the Rutland churches, this fact by no means

CHURCHES

makes for monotony in any sense of the word and, indeed, gives an additional element of interest to their study. From the purely artistic standpoint again the villages of Rutland can hardly fail to please. With an abundant supply of excellent building stone available, which weathers to a delightfully mellow grey in the case of the oolite and to a rich golden brown in the case of the ferruginous limestone, the early builders in the district were enabled to erect churches, houses and cottages with which time has dealt kindly, and as a result there are but few of the villages in the county which do not present a charming picture in a simple, rustic style. Although allusion has been made to the variety displayed by the Rutland churches, there are nevertheless one or two local characteristics which will probably impress themselves on the discriminating student. One is the late survival of the semicircular arch, persisting well into the E.E. period. This peculiarity is well exemplified at Clipsham, Great Casterton, Edithweston, Manton, Preston and Seaton. Another is the prevalence of the western bell-cot in the place of a tower or spire. Though no two are alike, these may be seen at Little Casterton, Essendine, Manton, Pilton, Stretton and Whitwell, while several other churches might be named where there is every reason to believe that a bell-gable has been superseded by a later W. tower, *e.g.* Bisbrooke, Braunston, Great Casterton, Ridlington and Stoke Dry. Square-headed windows, again, occur with great frequency, and especially in clerestories, in the Rutland group. As examples of individual styles of architecture the following are perhaps the most noteworthy :—

1. *Saxon*.—The only undoubted piece of structural Sax. work in the county is the tower arch at Market Overton. This, however, is an admirable specimen

RUTLAND

of the technique of the period. On the S. side (exterior) of Whitwell church there is a quoin showing a suggestive appearance of "long and short" work, but this is probably merely fortuitous, and not an indication of pre-Norm. date. A few fragments of Sax. material have been inserted in the churches at Stretton, Greetham and Market Overton, while at the last-named is, in the churchyard, a stile, the jambs of which were almost certainly once shafts in a Sax. belfry opening.

2. *Norman*.—The late Norm. chancel arch at Ticken cote is probably the best known feature of any Rutland church, and not without reason, for it is a most striking example of elaborate Norm. work, especially occurring in so small a church. Other examples of the period are the tower of Tixover, arcades at Morcott and South Luffenham, and the S. doorway at Hambleton. At Little Casterton, Egleton, Essendine and Ridlington may be seen Norm. carved tympana, all four examples having curious symbolic designs. Those at Egleton and Essendine are *in situ*; the other two were discovered in the course of alterations and are preserved as interesting and valuable relics though no longer performing any structural function.

3. *Transitional* work appears in very many Rutland churches, among them being Belton, Burley, Glaston, Hambleton, North Luffenham, Ryhall, Seaton and Wing.

4. *Early English*.—What is perhaps the finest feature in any church in the county—the belfry at Ketton—must be assigned to this period. It is an exquisite object and worthy of the closest study. Other examples of this style are the towers at Cottesmore, Langham, and Ryhall and the greater part of the interesting church at Great Casterton. The Trans. and E.E. styles, however, are those which in this district are met

CHURCHES

with more frequently than any other, and the lists might be almost indefinitely extended.

5. *Decorated* work may be seen well exemplified in the fine churches at Langham and Oakham—two buildings showing considerable affinities. Also in the towers and spires at North Luffenham and Seaton, and the towers at Empingham and Whissendine, these last being both striking examples.

6. *Perpendicular*.—The greater part of the church at Lyddington is of this period, and other examples may be found at Empingham (N. transept), Langham (S. transept), and the chancel and aisles at Ryhall. Few churches, indeed, could be named which do not contain some work of this period.

7. *Post-Gothic* work is to be found at Brooke, Edithweston (porch), Belton (W. part of S. aisle), Stretton (S. transept), and elsewhere, while the peculiar 18th cent. church at Teigh must be placed in a class to itself.

Fonts.—Some interesting examples exist in the county, among which the following may be named: Lyndon, Clipsham (Norm.), Belton, Tickencote, Market Overton (E.E.), Exton (Dec.), Burley (Perp.). There is a curious composite font at Cottesmore, the base being much earlier than the bowl. At Teigh are two fonts, both somewhat of the "freak" kind, one consisting of a mahogany lead-lined arrangement supported on an arm or bracket of brass. At one time it was attached to the altar rails!

Brasses.—The county is far from rich in this type of memorial, but there is a very fine example at Little Casterton. Lyddington church contains two, and at North Luffenham is a mural brass with a quaint epitaph to the memory of Archdeacon Johnson, once rector of the parish.

RUTLAND

Monuments.—Some fine monuments are to be found in several of the Rutland churches. In this respect Exton, perhaps, stands first with the Harington, Noel, and other monuments, including a fine example of the art of Grinling Gibbons. Brooke, Burley, Great Casterton, South Luffenham, Stoke Dry, Tixover and other churches have one or more good effigies. Interesting incised monumental slabs may be seen at Belton, Ashwell and Langham, while Tickencote and Ashwell each possess an example of the comparatively rare wooden effigy.

Other noteworthy features presented by churches in Rutland which may be mentioned are : Stoke Dry (an interesting series of mural paintings and two very curiously carved jamb-shafts in the chancel arch); Lyddington (17th-cent. arrangement of the altar rails, completely surrounding the table); North Luffenham (14th-cent. painted glass on N. side of chancel); Little Casterton (two piscinas or drains in the floor); Tickencote (priest's chamber situated over the chancel, an arrangement occurring only in a few other churches in England); Tinwell ("Saddleback" tower).

XIII. CELEBRATED MEN

Robert Johnson (1540-1625), founder of the schools at Oakham and Uppingham, was a native of Stamford, where his father was a prominent local magnate. He was educated at Peterborough Grammar School and Clare Hall and Trinity College, Cambridge. He became Rector of North Luffenham in 1574, and Archdeacon of Leicester in 1591. In addition to the above named Grammar Schools, Johnson established certain exhibitions for Oakham and Uppingham boys at the

CELEBRATED MEN

universities, and also "hospitals" or almshouses at Oakham and Uppingham. He died and was buried at North Luffenham in 1625.

Sir Everard Digby (1578-1605), whose name is familiar in connexion with the Gunpowder Plot, had a residence and estate at Stoke Dry, but the local tradition that the Plot was matured at his Rutland home cannot be substantiated.

Jeremy Taylor (1613-1667), the well-known divine, author of "Holy Living and Holy Dying," and other works, was Rector of Uppingham from 1638 to 1644, and the pulpit from which he preached is still in use in the church of that town.

Vincent Wing (1619-1668), astronomer, astrologer and writer of Almanacks, was a native of North Luffenham, and on his death was buried in the church of his native village where an inscribed slab marks his grave.

The two *George Villiers*, father and son, first and second Dukes of Buckingham, are connected with Rutland through their successive ownership of Burley-on-the-Hill.

Jeffrey Hudson (1619-1682), the celebrated court dwarf, was born at Oakham in a house which is still standing. He was first attached to the household of the Duke of Buckingham at Burley, but on entering the service of Queen Henrietta Maria, he severed his connexion with his native county. He afterwards had a chequered career, being once taken captive by Barbary pirates and afterwards serving as a Captain of Horse in the Royalist army. At the age of nine years his height was only 18 in.

Peter Gunning, the author of the "Prayer for all Sorts and Conditions of Men," was Rector of Cottesmore from 1660 to 1669. He was afterwards Bishop of Ely.

RUTLAND

Titus Oates (1649-1703), the contemptible plot-inventor and the bearer of the well-deserved *sobriquet* of "King of Liars," is believed to have been born at Oakham, where his father was usher at the Grammar School. His career, which need not be dwelt upon here, was one long story of infamy and vice.

John Clare (1793-1864), the Northamptonshire peasant-poet, spent part of his life at Great Casterton, where he was employed on a farm. Here he wrote several of his poems and met the fair "Patty" who became his wife.

The Rev. Edward Bradley (1827-1889), better known as "Cuthbert Bede," author of the immortal "Verdant Green," etc., was Rector of Stretton from 1871 to 1883.

DESCRIPTION OF PLACES IN RUTLAND ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY

(For list of abbreviations, etc., see page 41.)

Ashwell (Sta.) lies in a wide vale of pasture-land, representing some of the "Cream of the Shires." It contains several hunting residences, and the modern kennels of the famous Cottesmore Hunt are situated between here and Oakham.

Of the church (St Mary) the oldest portion is the W. bay of the N. nave arcade (Trans.), the remainder of this arcade is late 12th cent., and the S. arcade a little later. The style most prominently represented here, however, is Dec., *e.g.* most of the windows, several of which have exterior ornamentation of ball-flower; double piscina in chancel; Priest's door (S. side) and exterior cornice round chancel and aisles. There are some interesting monuments: (1) In S. chantry, a wooden effigy of a warrior (*temp.* Edw. II.), possibly Robt. or Thos. Touchet. He wears hauberk and gambeson, mailhose, surcoat reaching to the knees, girdle, coif of mail, sword-belt, sword and spurs. The hands are raised in prayer and the legs crossed; (2) also in S. chantry, an incised marble slab bearing the effigies of John Vernam (*ob.* 1480) and Rose his wife (*ob.* 1479) and a Latin inscription round the border. The wife is represented wearing the "horned" head-dress of the period; (3) in N. chantry or vestry a fine alabaster effigy (*temp.* Hen. VII.) of a cleric in eucharistic vestments.

Ayston (1½ m. N.W. from Uppingham; 2½ m. S.W. from Manton).—The church (St Mary) has nave

RUTLAND

arcades of E.E. date, a Dec. tower and Perp. chancel. In the E. window of the S. aisle is some curious 15th cent. glass representing the crucifixion, with St John and St Mary, while in the lower part are figures of ecclesiastics and a crowned head. In another window in this aisle some glass found at Ayston Hall some ten years ago has been inserted. The subjects are the Visit of the Magi; the Presentation; head of a monk; a white hart; and several heraldic shields of the families of Brudenell, Bulstrode, Entwistle, Scudamore and others. In the churchyard, W. of the porch, is a very curious but much defaced double effigy of stone. One of the bells has the unusual dedication to St Ambrose. Another has the inscription: "Ave Rex gentis Anglorum."

Barrow (3 m. N.E. from Ashwell), a chapelry of Cottesmore, contains a small modern chapel of no architectural interest.

Barrowden ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.W. from Wakerley and $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. from Luffenham).—This village, lying near the N. bank of the Welland, has a picturesque church with a late 14th-cent. broach spire. It is dedicated to St Peter, and is remarkable for the great width of nave and aisles in proportion to the length. The nave arcades are E.E. as is also the S. door which, though much mutilated, shows signs of former elegance. Note (1) a good example of a "plate tracery" window in S. aisle; (2) a curious "squint" within the rood-loft stair; (3) Rector's seat with panel bearing the name and badge of Rowland Digby, a former Rector (*ob.* 1566); (4) case containing old chained books and made from part of a former pulpit which was sold to Harringworth Church (Northants). An interesting 16th cent. *Cuirbouilli* case for the communion plate is preserved here. Two of the bells are inscribed, respectively,

BARROW—BRAUNSTON

“Cum, cum and preay 1595” and “God save the Queene 1595.”

Belton ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from East Norton) lies on the extreme W. border of the county amid picturesque surroundings. The church (St Peter) was destroyed by fire in the 13th cent., traces of the burning being still visible on some of the piers in the nave. The N. arcade, the foundations of which were found in a later restoration, was never rebuilt. The surviving arcade is Trans., and an E.E. trefoiled window remains in the N. wall of the nave (W. end). The S. aisle was extended westwards in the 16th cent., the E. portion being Dec. The font, though damaged, is a beautiful 13th-cent. example. A curiously carved piscina, with a monster's head forming the drain, should be noticed in the S. aisle, the same figure appearing on the exterior hood-mould of the adjoining window. An alabaster slab, N. of the altar, bears the effigies of Thos. and Clemence Haselwood (16th cent.). There is an elaborate modern altar with reredos, the organ-case being of similar character. The tower is Perp.

Bisbrooke (1 m. E. from Uppingham).—The church here was completely rebuilt in 1871 in early Dec. (Geometrical) style, and has little antiquarian interest. There are two fine early stone coffin-lids near the churchyard gate.

Braunston ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Oakham).—Lying among the hills on the W. side of the county, this village is on the border of what was once the royal forest of Leighfield, in which “King's Lodge” is marked on early maps of Rutland. The district round abounds in minor earthworks, sunk roads and other vestiges of early occupation. The church (All SS.) exhibits features of every style from Norm. (responds and caps of chancel arch and bowl of font) to Perp.

RUTLAND

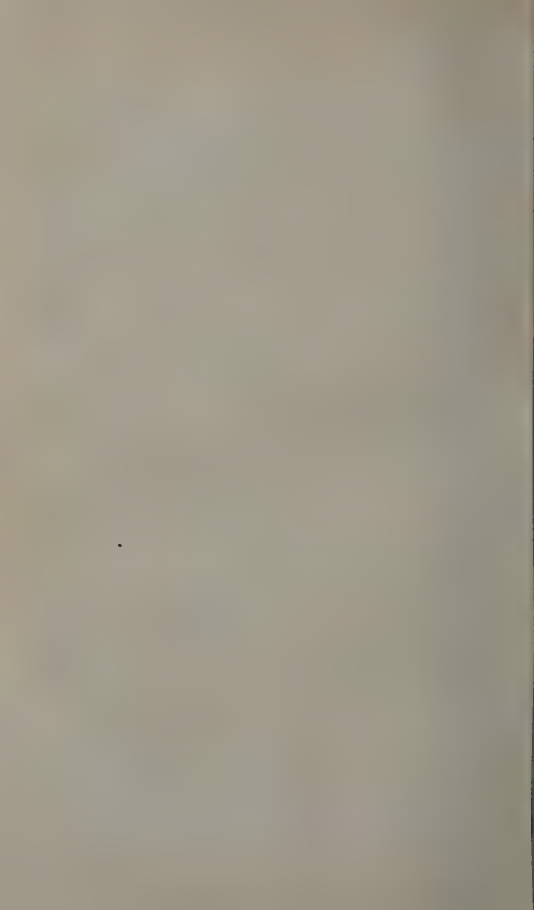
(tower, clerestory). There is a good E.E. S. door, and among other points worthy of notice are (1) the curious treatment of the sill of the N.E. window of nave, the purpose of which has not been satisfactorily explained ; (2) mural paintings on S. aisle walls ; (3) a remarkable stone very rudely carved in the shape of a female bust. This stone was for years doing duty as a step, the carved surface being underneath and concealed from view. It now stands outside the W. end of the church.

Brooke (2½ S.W. from Oakham), one of the chapelries attached to Oakham. Here was a small Priory for Augustinian Canons, attached to the Priory of Kenilworth. It was situated on the W. side of the village, but the structural remains, now incorporated in some farm buildings, are inconsiderable. The church (St Peter) is interesting and unusual. The plan gives an impression of a double nave and chancel. The arcade is Trans., the caps, cruciform in shape, being worthy of study. The arches leading from the nave and aisle to the chancel and N. chapel are of Renaissance style, as are the arches separating chancel and chapel, and most of the windows. The font is Trans., the W. tower E.E., and the S. door has Norm. details but has apparently been rebuilt in the form of a pointed arch. There is some good woodwork in the church, and an interesting tomb with much heraldic ornament and bearing the effigy of Chas. 2nd son of Sir Andrew Noel (ob. 1619).

Burley (2 m. N.E. from Oakham).—The interest of this village is divided between the church and the house, known as Burley-on-the-hill, in contradistinction to Burghley by Stamford the seat of the Marquess of Exeter. The mansion occupies a magnificent situation overlooking the Vale of Catmose. Although the



BURLEY-ON-THE-HILL (FROM S.)



BROOKE—CALDECOTE

present building (with the exception of part of the stables) dates only from the close of the 17th cent., when Daniel Finch, Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, purchased the estate from the second Duke of Buckingham, the chief historical interest centres in the ownership of Burley by George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, and his spendthrift son. These were the days when royalty was entertained here, which witnessed the first performance of Ben Jonson's masque, "The Gipsies," and the well-known incident of Jeffrey Hudson, the dwarf, being served up in a pie for the amusement of Charles I. and his Queen, then visitors at Burley. The house underwent a siege during the Parliamentary wars, ending in its destruction by fire, and for some years it lay in ruins, until the present spacious edifice was raised by Daniel Finch, the ancestor of the present owner. The house (which is not shown to the public) contains some fine pictures and tapestries and (until the disastrous fire in 1908) a wealth of most interesting state and family papers. A covered corridor leads from the house to the *church* (Holy Cross), which was extensively and handsomely restored by Pearson. The N. arcade is Trans., the S. E.E., and the W. tower Dec., but the greater part of the remainder of the building is new or very much restored. The font is 15th cent., and there are mutilated effigies in alabaster near the tower arch, representing two persons, the identity of whom is unknown. A beautiful monument, by Chantrey, in the S. choir aisle commemorates Lady Charlotte Finch (*ob.* 1813).

Caldecote ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Rockingham) is situated in the Welland valley and close to the Northants boundary. The church (St John) has but one (S.) aisle, Dec. in style, but lengthened by one bay in Perp. times. A small, deeply splayed Norm. window in the chancel, however,

RUTLAND

testifies to the existence of an earlier church. There is a good low-side window (S. side), and the E.E. font has unusual carving, which should be noted. The remaining windows in the church are Dec. and Perp., and on the E. gable of the nave is a well-preserved Sanctus bell-cot.

Casterton, Great, also known as Bridge Casterton and Casterton Magna ($2\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.W. from Stamford).—The village takes its name from a Roman camp, the traces of which are clearly visible at the E. end of the village and near the left bank of the river Gwash. The Great North road runs through the village, but S.E. thereof the modern highway diverges from the line of the Roman road (Ermine Street), the line of which can be traced by the ridge visible in the fields on the S. side of the present road. In a quarry, a little way S.E. of the village, a section cut through the Roman road may be examined. The church (SS. Peter and Paul) is an interesting unrestored building, with nave arcades of 13th cent., the caps being ornamented with stiff foliage. The clerestory is worthy of attention, being also 13th cent. in date, such early examples being rare in the district. The chancel, too, has some good E.E. features. The Perp. W. tower has been intruded into the original nave, and doubtless took the place of a western bell-gable, which was a favourite feature of Rutland churches. Note the effigy of a priest, in sacerdotal vestments, under a recess in the S. aisle, and a second effigy under a recess in the *outside* of the same wall, the latter figure having only the head and feet represented. The rudely carved square font is curious and is probably late 12th cent. On the E. wall (exterior) of the chancel is a niche containing a male figure, generally identified as St Paul.

John Clare, the Northamptonshire peasant poet,

C'ST'RTON, GREAT—C'ST'RTON, LITTLE

was in farm service in this village, and met here his wife, the "Sweet Patty of the Vale" of one of his poems.

Casterton, Little, or Casterton Parva ($1\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. from Ryhall and $2\frac{1}{4}$ N.W. from Stamford).—The church (All SS.) has several features of unusual interest. It is mainly a 13th-cent. building, but was somewhat drastically "restored" in 1811, when the chancel was lengthened and parts of the aisle walls rebuilt, though many of the original windows survive. Among the details to be noted here are: (1) a carved foliated floor-drain S. of the altar. This was brought here from the demolished church at Pickworth, a few miles distant. A second floor-drain may be seen at the foot of the E. respond of the N. nave arcade, while the top of the adjacent altar consists of an ancient slab with incised crosses; (2) a beautiful piscina S. of the chancel, apparently a 13th cent. example with 14th cent. alterations; (3) a fine brass (by far the best in the county) in the chancel floor, bearing the figures of Thos. Burton of Tolethorpe and Margery, his wife (he died 1381); (4) a Norm. tympanum, representing the Tree of Life, with three wheels on either side. This was discovered in 1908 forming the sill of the W. window and has now been fixed to the N. aisle wall. (5) Two beautiful grave-slabs carved with floriated crosses, under a recess in the S. aisle. One stone is raised above the other, the latter being, moreover, a "palimpsest," carved upon an earlier one. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of this village is *Tolethorpe*, where the Hall is a modernised mediæval mansion, with a fine 14th-cent. gate-house. A small hospital for seven poor men was established here in 1301, but seems to have survived barely a century; the site of the chapel, however, can be identified.

RUTLAND

Clipsham ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from South Witham).—This village takes its name from a Sax. thane called Kilpec, who once owned land here, the family afterwards removing to Kilpeck in Herefordshire, where the Norm. church with its elaborate sculptures is well known to antiquaries. The church (St Mary) of Clipsham has a fine Norm. N. arcade (note the peculiar treatment of the mouldings of the westernmost bay), that on the S. being E.E. The windows are for the most part Dec., the E. window providing a good example of reticulated tracery. There is a handsome modern reredos, carved in wood, and representing the Last Supper, the Ascension and the Transfiguration. A few details of the original Norm. fabric are to be seen at various points, *e.g.* part of a string-course, ornamented with grotesque heads, on the W. wall (exterior) of the tower. The tower is "engaged" and is surmounted by a remarkable Dec. spire, the form and details of which are probably unique, and defy verbal description. In the N. choir aisle are some remains of early coloured glass said to have been brought here from the earlier church at Pickworth, which has now been replaced by a modern building. Clipsham is famous for its building stone, which is quarried near by and has a considerable reputation, being very similar to the Ketton stone.

Cottesmore (2 m. E. from Ashwell).—The well-known pack of foxhounds, which still bears the name of this village, was formerly kept here, but is now provided with more modern and convenient kennels between Oakham and Ashwell. The church (St Nicholas) is mainly Dec. and Perp., but a fragment of a 13th-cent. cap, exposed in the masonry eastward of the N. jamb of the chancel arch, furnishes evidence of an earlier church, as also does the font which is an interesting

example. The lower part is considerably earlier than the upper and is carved with rude representations of the crucifixion ; an abbot in the act of benediction ; and two double roses. The bowl of the font is 14th cent. and is ornamented with blind tracery. The nave arcades are Dec. The tower is 13th cent. and is surmounted by a handsome Dec. spire of the broach type. There is a good Norm. S. door and an early Perp. porch with a priest's chamber above. The stringcourse of flowers, masks and grotesques surrounding the nave and aisles should be noted. Peter Gunning (the author of the "Prayer for all sorts and conditions of men," and afterwards Bishop of Ely) was rector of Cottesmore for nine years in the 17th cent.

Edithweston (2 m. N. from Luffenham). This village takes its name from Queen Edith, to whom a considerable portion of Rutland was granted by her husband, Edward the Confessor. In the 12th cent. the manor and church were bestowed upon the community of the Benedictine Abbey of St Georges de Boscherville, near Rouen, who established a small cell here, this being the only instance of an alien monastery within the county of Rutland. In the 14th cent. these rights were conveyed to the Carthusians of St Anne's, Coventry. Of the church (St Mary) the oldest parts are the responds of the chancel arch, and the adjoining (N.) respond of the nave arcade ; these date from about 1160. The N. arcade with its deeply and richly moulded round arches is about 30 years later and is singularly beautiful. The S. arcade is a little later still. The chancel and N. aisle are modern. There is a striking reredos, also modern, with panels executed by Sir G. Frampton, R.A. A few portions of the old chancel (viz. a Dec. window, with two piscina drains in the sill, and two carved brackets)

RUTLAND

were inserted in the vestry at the time of the alterations to the church (1865). The lectern is made up of some interesting old fragments of early wood-carving. The spire is a handsome one of early Perp. date. In the centre of the village may be seen the base and about 2 ft. of the shaft of a stone cross.

Egleton ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Oakham). The church (St Edmund) is now aisleless but the piers of the N. arcade may be seen embedded in the present N. wall of the nave. The chancel arch rests on Norm. imposts which are covered with carved ornament, which will well repay careful study. Probably coeval with this is the square font with different ornamentation on each face. The most interesting feature, however, of this little church is the S. door with its curious Norm. tympanum bearing a device of two beasts (a dragon and (?) lion) separated by a six-foiled geometrical figure with a cable border. The jamb shafts of the doorway are also ornamented with peculiar carving. The Perp. chancel-screen has been removed and fitted up in front of the tower arch.

Empingham ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Ketton). This village is prettily situated on the rising ground above the river Gwash, and contains one of the finest parish churches in the county. The living was until about 1870 a "peculiar" of the see of Lincoln. The building is well proportioned, having aisles, transepts, chancel and western tower and spire. The arcades are E.E., but the aisles were rebuilt in the 15th cent., some of the windows exhibiting very striking examples of Perp. tracery. A circular opening on the N. side over the arcade is a relic of the 13th cent. clerestory. The S. transept is E.E. and the walls retain a considerable amount of the contemporary coloured ornamentation. The chancel is also 13th cent. in date, and contains

EGLETON—EXTON

a beautiful double piscina, and triple sedilia. The tower and spire and particularly the W. front should be examined carefully. There is a wealth of fine 14th cent. work here, and indeed the whole church (which is dedicated to St Peter) is worth attentive study.

Essendine (station). There was an important castle here, close to the N.E. corner of the church. The mound and moat are very clearly defined, though much overgrown with bushes. It belonged to a succession of eminent men and was bestowed by Queen Elizabeth on Wm. Cecil, Lord Burghley, and from him passed to his second son the ancestor of the present Marquis of Salisbury, one of whose titles is Baron Essendine. The church (St Mary) is a small aisleless church with a typical Rutland W. bell turret, beneath which is a widely splayed lancet window. The chancel arch, though pointed, has Norm. mouldings, and is doubtless a reconstruction of older materials. There is a curiously shaped (?) low-side window S. of the chancel, appearing as a square opening on the inner face, and a quatrefoil on the outer. The S. door is remarkable and a favourite example for illustration. It is a Norm. round-headed opening with a tympanum of apparently earlier date than its surroundings, though the pre-Conquest date which has occasionally been suggested for it, is highly improbable. The carving represents the Saviour within an incomplete vesica. His right-hand is raised in blessing, and His left rests on the Gospels. On either side is an adoring angel and on the W. side, the letters IHC. The jambs of this door are also carved with curious animal and figure subjects, but owing to their worn and mutilated condition, are not easy to decipher.

Exton (5 m. N.E. from Oakham). The church (SS. Peter and Paul) is situated within the Earl of Gains-

RUTLAND

borough's park and being at a considerable elevation, forms a conspicuous landmark. It has been restored to an extent amounting almost to rebuilding and much good stonework is known to have been removed without apparent reason. The nave arcades contain much new work and but little effort appears to have been made to replace the old materials in their original positions, which has resulted in some discrepancies of detail though the general effect is pleasing. Most of the windows and the clerestory are modern, as is the greater part of the chancel. The tower and spire, which are strikingly beautiful and graceful, are of the 14th cent. The tower is crowned by battlements, and at each angle is an octagonal turret. Within these rises a battlemented octagon, which in its turn carries the very elegant spire, the whole combining to form an unusual and pleasing composition. Perhaps the chief feature of the church, however, is the fine series of monuments. The earliest of these is the table-tomb on the N. side of the chancel, commemorating Nicholas Grene and bearing a Norm.-French inscription. The large monument to Baptist Noel (*ob.* 1683) on the E. side of the N. transept is by Grinling Gibbons, and considered a good specimen of his work. In the S. transept is a magnificent 16th-cent. monument to Robt. Kelwey (*ob.* 1580). In the tower are two table-tombs with recumbent effigies of Anne, Lady Bruce (*ob.* 1627), and of John Harington (*ob.* 1584) and his wife Alice. There are also two monuments by Nollekins. A short distance N.E. of the church stand the ruins of the Old Hall, a fine specimen of Renaissance domestic architecture, exhibiting strong German or Dutch, rather than Italian, influence. This house was much damaged by fire in 1811, and has never been rebuilt, the present Hall being a more modern residence



THE OLD HALL, NETHER HAMBLETON (N. SIDE)



EXTON—GREETHAM

a little farther to the N. This contains a private chapel (Roman Catholic) and many valuable pictures and a fine library.

The Old Hall is historically associated with Princess Elizabeth daughter of James I. and afterwards Queen of Bohemia, who passed some of her early days there, while under the guardianship of Lord Harington, who then owned Exton.

Glaston (2 m. N.W. from Seaton). The church (St Andrew) has a central tower, an arrangement somewhat uncommon in Rutland. There is only one aisle (N.) the arcade being about 1200. A little earlier than this is the small window visible on the *outside* of the W. wall of the aisle. The other windows in the church are mainly 14th cent. The triple sedilia in the chancel are E.E. and the door leading from the tower to the vestry on the N. side, is contemporary with the nave arcade. The eastern tower arch appears to have been rebuilt about the 16th or 17th cent.; a curiously shaped bell is to be seen suspended on the S. side (exterior) of the tower.

Greetham (4 m. E. from Ashwell; 4 m. S. from S. Witham). The church (St Mary) has a particularly fine Dec. tower and spire and two good windows of the same period in the N. aisle. The S. arcade is E.E. (restored), the N. arcade Dec. Two lancet windows remain in the chancel, which has evidently been shortened. The curious carved panels in the sanctuary are recent importations. The bowl of the font (E.E.) is interesting; and some fragments showing carvings of pre-Conquest character and others with Norm. mouldings have been inserted in the W. wall of the S. aisle. These doubtless are relics of the church, which is known, on documentary evidence, to have existed here in the 12th cent.

RUTLAND

Hambleton (3 m. N.E. from Manton ; 3 m. E. from Oakham). The accepted dedication of the church here is to St Andrew, but there is some probability that this arose from a misreading of the name St Audrey (or Ethelreda) and that the latter is the original dedication. The nave arcades here are 12th cent., but two of the piers have been replaced by others erected in the 15th cent., probably owing to the former becoming unsafe. There are narrow lancet windows in the E. end of both aisles and in the W. wall of the tower. The tower and low spire are E.E. and the chancel modern. The interior of the church has been fitted up in an elaborate if somewhat overpowering style, and there is some striking modern glass, the majority of the windows being by Mr Egan, and two (S. aisle) by Mr Hemming. There is an interesting late Norm. S. door, which should be noted. In the valley S. of the village is the hamlet of Nether Hambleton, which contains a very perfect early 17th-cent. house, known as Hambleton Old Hall. The projecting, gabled wings are joined by colonnades or loggias which are surmounted by balustraded balconies, while the roof on the N. and S. fronts has a parapet of open arches.

Ketton (station). The church (St Mary) is one of the finest in the district and should be carefully studied. It was probably once cruciform, but was subsequently altered by shortening the transepts to the line of the aisle walls. The building is mainly E.E., and an "Indulgence" of the date 1232 is extant, offered to those who should help to rebuild the then ruinous church at Ketton. The finest portions are the W. front, and the tower and spire. The former, though Trans. in date, is rather a combination of pure Norm. and E.E. than a typical Trans. structure. The W. entrance is round-headed and is flanked by a pointed blind arch



KETTON CHURCH (FROM S.E.)



HAMBLETON—LANGHAM

on either side, the whole composition being enriched with banded jamb shafts and with handsome mouldings (chevron, dog-tooth, etc.). The tower is E.E. and is capped by a broach spire about a century later in style. The belfry openings are exceedingly graceful and richly ornamented. The spire is ribbed, and above each "broach" is a carved and crocketed canopy with a carved figure beneath. The S. door is E.E., the font Dec., and an unusual window (S.E. window of S. aisle) has a Dec. lower part to which a Perp. traceried head has been added. The church was very extensively "restored" in the middle of the 19th cent. under Sir G. Scott, the chancel being almost entirely rebuilt. Ketton is famous for its stone quarries, the stone (Inferior Oolite) having a great reputation for building purposes.

Langham (2 m. N.W. from Oakham). Langham was until lately a chapelry of Oakham. It was the birthplace of Simon de Langham who rose to be Lord Chancellor in 1363, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1366. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, of which house he had been prior and abbot in his earlier days. The church here (SS. Peter and Paul) is one of the handsomest parish churches of Rutland. The interior view gives an impression of spaciousness, and the building is finely proportioned. In addition to N. and S. aisles, there is a double transept on the S., a corresponding one on the N. having been removed in 1802. The oldest part of the church is the Trans. tower arch. E.E. work appears in the tower, the N.E. window of the chancel and the round-headed piscina near by. The Dec. style predominates in the church, the arcades of nave and transept, the clerestory, the font, several of the windows (notably the fine S. window in the W. part of the transept) and the spire being of this period.

RUTLAND

The clerestory is peculiar in being continued round the E. wall, where windows, uniform with the clerestory proper, have been inserted above the chancel arch. The nave roof is of Perp. date and there are some good examples of windows in this style. Note also: (1) low-side window, S. side of chancel; (2) Incised alabaster grave-slab in the transept, bearing effigies of John Dickenson and Anys his wife (he died 1535); (3) grotesque gargoyles on nave roof; (4) decorated stringcourse round the exterior of the church. The old custom of grass-strewing is still kept up in this church on the Sunday after St Peter's Day.

Luffenham, North (station, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.). The church (St John the Baptist) is a large one with an "engaged" W. tower and an excellent and early example of a broach spire. The nave arcades are E.E. (c. 1200), the arches on the S. side retaining a good deal of their coloured ornamentation. Most of the windows are of the 14th cent. and some are of beautiful design. The E. window is modern and contains some excellent glass by Kempe. The very interesting 14th-cent. glass now in the two easternmost windows of the N. wall of chancel, was in the upper part of the former E. window, the lower part (according to village tradition) having been smashed by troopers of the Cromwellian army. The three figures are St Mary Magdalene (W.), St Barbara (centre) and St Edward the Confessor (E.). There are also a number of heraldic shields, including the arms of le Roos, Everard, Beauchamp, de Bohun, Clare, etc. The Dec. sedilia should be noted, and the brass in the wall behind bearing a lengthy epitaph to Archdeacon Johnson (*ob.* 1625), the founder of Oakham and Uppingham schools, and a former rector of N. Luffenham. Other features of interest are (1) nave roof and supporting corbels; (2) Jacobean

LUFFENHAM, NORTH—LYDDINGTON

pulpit; (3) quatrefoil openings in W. wall of nave, possibly taken from an earlier clerestory. Beyond the churchyard to the W. may be seen a sunk fence and other vestiges marking the site of Luffenham Hall, once the seat of a branch of the Noel family. This mansion underwent a siege at the hands of the Parliamentary forces during the Civil War, and was finally demolished in the last century. The picturesque house on the opposite side of the church, and now known as North Luffenham Hall, was formerly the home of one of the Digbys, and several monuments to members of that family are to be seen in the church. Two mediæval moated enclosures exist in the valley S. of the village.

Luffenham, South (station, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.). The church (St Mary) has an interesting late Norm. N. arcade, the S. arcade being E.E. with an additional (modern) small bay to the E. The windows are chiefly Dec. and Perp., but the E. window is modern. There is a fine, but mutilated 14th-cent. tomb in the chancel, bearing the arms of Culpepper. The tower and crocketed spire are late Dec. This church contains the earliest *dated* bell (1563) in the county.

Lyddington (2 m. N.W. from Gretton; 2 m. S.E. from Uppingham). This benefice, like those of Empingham and Ketton, was a "peculiar" of the see of Lincoln, until about 1870. The church (St Andrew) has a tower and chancel of the 14th cent., but the remainder of the building is Perp. It contains many points of interest: (1) the 17th-cent. arrangement of the sanctuary, the altar being at some distance from the E. wall and enclosed by rails on all four sides; (2) a good example of a low-side window S. of chancel; (3) two brasses in the chancel to Helyn Hardy (*ob.* 1486), and Edward Watson and his wife (he died 1520); (4) corbels of

RUTLAND

nave roof ; (5) " acoustic jars " high up in the chancel walls. This was a contrivance (of doubtful efficacy) once in vogue for enhancing the acoustic properties of a building, by inserting hollow vessels in the walls with their open mouths flush with the surface.

Near the W. end of the church stands a building which is now known as the Jesus Hospital or the Bede House, but which represents the remains of a former palace of the bishops of Lincoln, having belonged to that see before its removal from Dorchester to Lincoln and up to the time of Edward VI. The banqueting hall on the first floor has a fine carved wooden ceiling and the windows contain mottoes and heraldic devices (e.g. the roses or " roselles " of Bishop Russell). There is a little cloister below and a small tower (or " gazebo ") in the corner of the garden, projecting out over the pavement beyond and supported on an arch. The village contains several old houses and cottages, and presents a distinctly picturesque appearance.

Lyndon (3 m. E. from Manton ; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Luffenham). This is a pretty and secluded village, with the church (St Martin) standing embowered in trees within the Hall grounds. The church has been much restored and has no great architectural interest. There is a Norm. font, found buried in the churchyard at the time of the restoration (1866). The nave arcades are Dec. Mention of Lyndon may be found in White's " Selborne," as Squire Thos. Barker of Lyndon was married to the sister of Gilbert White, who was a frequent visitor at Lyndon Hall. William Whiston, theologian and translator of " Josephus " is buried here, his daughter having married Samuel Barker of Lyndon.

Manton (station, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.). The church (St Mary) is an interesting little edifice chiefly E.E. in date, with Perp. transepts and an unsightly modern chancel.

LYNDON—MORCOTT

The W. front has some good E.E. features, and the following should also be noted: (1) font of Trans. date; (2) piscina in N. transept; (3) carved and dated alms-box "TB 1637"; (4) Sanctus bell-cot on W. gable of chancel. *Martinsthorpe* a diminutive hamlet to the W. of, and now ecclesiastically joined to, Manton had till quite recently the remains of a chapel, dedicated to St Martin.

Market Overton (3 m. N.E. from Ashwell) situated on high ground on the N.W. of the county and commanding a fine and extensive view. The church (SS. Peter and Paul) stands within the confines of a Roman camp and the district round has yielded a quantity of Roman relics from time to time. Some valuable Anglo-Saxon finds have also occurred here since the ironstone workings were opened in 1906. A conspicuous feature of the church is the heavy, round tower arch which is an excellent specimen of Sax. architecture, and the only unquestionable example of the period in Rutland. The building, apart from this, is mainly Dec. in style, but the outer door of the porch is E.E. The font is remarkable and appears to have been made up of two capitals of widely different character, that forming the base having a well-carved pattern of tongues and leaves. It is probably 13th cent. In the N.W. corner of the churchyard is a stile, the uprights of which have every appearance of being Sax. baluster shafts, which may have come from an earlier belfry of the church. The parish stocks and whipping-post still stand, in good preservation, in the centre of the village.

Martinsthorpe (see Manton).

Morcott (station). The interesting church (St Mary) in this village has several features of interest. There is a good 12th-cent. N. arcade, that on the S. dating from

RUTLAND

about 1300. The lower part of the tower, including the tower arch, is Norm. The chancel arch and priests' door S. of the chancel, are E.E. In the S. aisle is a 14th-cent. tomb-recess in which has been placed the 15th-cent. table-tomb of William de Overtoun, bearing a French inscription. The W. front, elaborate in character and Norm. in date, has been mutilated by the insertion in the 14th cent. of a Dec. window, cutting off part of the Norm. W. door. In the middle stage (W. side) of the tower is a curious circular opening with a series of receding round mouldings. The upper stage of this tower and the short lead-covered spire are 14th cent. additions. The church clock strikes the hours on what was once the Sanctus bell.

Normanton (2½ m. N. from Luffenham). The finely-timbered park of the Earl of Ancaster lies amid charming and picturesque surroundings, the Hall being a typical Georgian building with pleasant grounds attached. Of the church (St Matthew), situated in the park, the only portion left standing at the moment of writing is the elaborate western portico and open tower, classical in style and said to have been modelled upon those of St John's Church, Westminster, designed by Thomas Archer. The severely plain nave and chancel erected in 1764 have been demolished, and are to be replaced by a building more worthy of, and in keeping with, the western portion which was added in 1826. The new church is to have an apsidal chancel, and a balustraded parapet to the roof, and will form a memorial to the late (1st) Earl of Ancaster (*ob.* 1910). The excavations necessitated by the rebuilding operations brought to light a number of fragments, apparently dating from the early 14th cent., of the original Gothic church which occupied this site, but of which no description or pictorial representation exists.

NORMANTON—OAKHAM

Oakham (station). The capital of the county is a pleasant, clean little town of some 3500 inhabitants, possesses a magnificent parish church, a unique late Norm. hall, known as the "Castle" and a flourishing Grammar School, and is moreover a popular centre of fox-hunting. As to the early history of Oakham, we read that Edward the Confessor, by his will, bequeathed to his wife Eadgith or Edith for her life, and thereafter to his Abbey of Westminster, the whole of the district then known as "Roteland," which included Oakham. This arrangement, however, was frustrated by William the Conqueror who limited the bequest to Oakham and the chapelries belonging to it. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster, as the representatives of the original beneficiaries, continued to receive the great tithes of Oakham, till as recently as 1850, while it is interesting to note that even to the present day Oakham is divided for civil purposes into two divisions known as "Dean's Hold" and "Lord's Hold." The church (All Saints) is a handsome and spacious building exhibiting examples of every architectural style, from late 12th cent. (S. door) to 15th cent. (windows of aisles and transepts). The nave arcades are Dec. with clustered columns and a very interesting series of capitals carved with a variety of subjects. These will repay detailed examination. Among them may be enumerated the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Eden, the Coronation of the Virgin, Symbols of the Evangelists, a man in pursuit of a fox which is stealing a goose, and a monkey with a "clog," etc. The interior of the porch and the E. wall of the S. transept are 13th cent., to which period must also be assigned the bowl of the font, the base being 14th cent. There are some fine Perp. windows, but the E. window is modern. The W. front of the tower should be noted.

RUTLAND

The W. door and the window above are treated in one design, and above these are three niches containing figures of Our Lord and two saints. The tower and spire are 14th cent., with a difference of perhaps half a century between them. There is a fine Dec. string-course extending round nave, porch and western portions of the aisles, while the S. porch with a crucifix in the centre of the gable should be noted. In the N.E. corner of the churchyard stands a picturesque building which was the original home of the *Grammar School* founded by Archdeacon Johnson in 1587, and is still in use as part of the school premises. There is some ground for believing that it was originally a chapel of St Mary before it was adapted to the needs of Archdeacon Johnson's foundation. The modern buildings of this flourishing Grammar School stand a short distance to the S., near the market-place. The *Castle* stands not far from the church to the eastward, and is approached by a narrow passage from the market-place. It originally covered a considerable area as can be readily seen from the conspicuous mounds and ditches surrounding the banqueting hall, which is the only part of the actual building still standing. This is an oblong structure 65 ft. $\times$ 43 ft. having on either side an arcade of four round arches giving the interior a quasi-ecclesiastical appearance. The capitals of the pillars are elaborately sculptured with human figures, animals and foliage, the style of which shows a marked French influence and may best be compared with contemporary work to be seen in the cathedrals of Canterbury and Oxford. There is an open timbered roof and in each wall four double-light windows. Perhaps the feature of the interior view which will first strike the visitor's eye is the large collection of horse-shoes of different sizes and varying designs,



OAKHAM: BUTTER CROSS AND CHURCH SPIRE



OAKHAM

which are hung upon the walls. This remarkable accumulation of trophies is the tangible outcome of a right vested in the lord of the manor of Oakham, from time immemorial, to demand a horse-shoe from every peer of the realm on his first setting foot within the "lordship." There is considerable uncertainty as to the true origin of this curious usage but it is clear, from documentary evidence, that it was in existence in Queen Elizabeth's time, and it is probably of much earlier date. The "Virgin Queen" is represented in Oakham Castle by a large horse-shoe but this inscription is more than doubtful. Later examples, however, presented by George IV., Victoria and Edward VII. (in every case previously to their accession) and by a host of other celebrities, are, of course, well authenticated. The hall dates from the end of the 12th cent. and was built by Walchelin de Ferrers, a descendant of the Conqueror's Master of the Farriers, who is said to have used a horse-shoe as his badge of office, a device which has since been adopted by the county of Rutland. In the market-place, the visitor should observe the picturesque old Butter-cross with its conical tiled roof supported on timber posts. Beneath this stand the stocks, still in good repair and curiously providing accommodation for *five* legs. On the S. side of the High Street is an interesting mediæval dwelling known as *Flore's House*, having a good 13th-cent. door. Within is a piscina-like drain projecting from the wall, under an arched recess. This was probably used by the inmates and visitors for washing hands. Roger Flore (whose name the house bears, though it dates from before his time) died about 1483, having been a great benefactor to the town, a fact to which the church spire, erected at his expense, eloquently testifies. In a narrow street on the S.W.

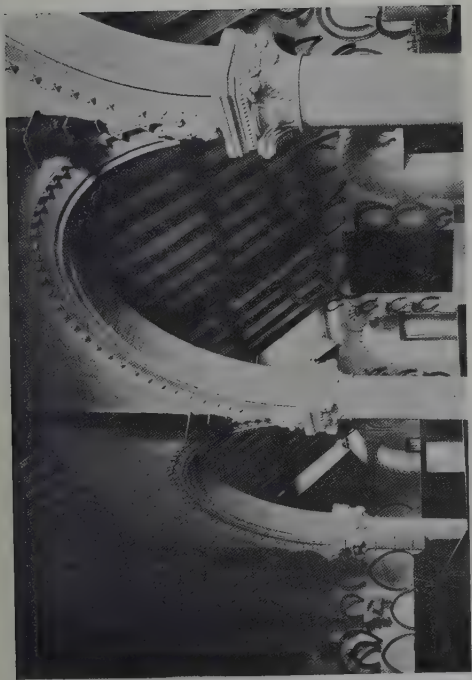
RUTLAND

side of the town, stands the small *chapel of St John*, a building in the Perp. style, still used for Divine Service. This is the only remaining vestige of a hospital of St John and St Anne, founded in 1398 by William Dalby of Exton for a Warden, Confrater and twelve poor men. In the 16th cent. this establishment was structurally and financially "broken down and forlorn" (to quote the Commissioners' report) and Archdeacon Robert Johnson, already mentioned in connection with the Grammar School, reorganised its finances under a scheme which provides pensions for certain poor persons chosen by a board of Governors, though the residential character of the "hospital" has ceased to exist.

Pickworth ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Little Bytham; 4 m. N.W. from Ryhall). A single pointed arch (14th cent.) is all that remains to mark the position of the mediæval church here, a modern and quite uninteresting church (All Saints) having taken its place. About 1 m. S. from here is the site of Woodhead Castle, the moat of which can be easily traced though no walls are left standing. It was an important manor house with a chapel attached. A wood known as "Bloody Oaks," 2 m. S.W. from Pickworth, marks the site of the battle of Empingham or "Losecoat Field," fought in 1470 during the Wars of the Roses (*v. p. 173*).

Pilton (2 m. W. from Luffenham) has an unpretentious little church (St Nicholas) with a W. bell-turret, an E.E. arcade (S.) and a modern chancel. The stone seat along the W. wall of the nave should be noted, and also the unusual ornamentation (*external*) of the three-light Perp. window in the N. wall of the nave.

Preston ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Manton). The church (SS. Peter and Paul) is a very instructive one to the student of architecture since every style is represented in the building. The N. arcade is Norm. advancing in date



OAKHAM CASTLE (INTERIOR)



PICKWORTH—RYHALL

from the W. to the E.; the S. arcade is E.E. The arcades extend one bay E. of the chancel arch. The windows of aisles and chancel are Dec., as is the beautiful single sedile. The clerestory is early Perp. The chancel arch is very curious and is probably of Trans. date.

Ridlington (2½ m. N.W. from Uppingham). This seems to have been a place of importance at the time of the Domesday Survey, having seven hamlets and three churches belonging to it, the latter probably including that of Uppingham. The church (SS. Mary Magdalene and Andrew) has been much restored. The arcades are E.E., as is the chancel arch, the other parts of the building being mainly 14th cent. or modern. The W. tower, partially "engaged," has some puzzling semi-arcnes and openings on the E. face. A curious Norm. tympanum representing a wheel with a lion and griffin on either side, is placed over the vestry door. Some letters appear above the lion [perhaps the name "John" (Keyser)] and a guilloche border runs round the tympanum. The E. window of the chancel is very unusual; it is transomed and of five lights and Dec. in style, the outer lights being very much shorter than the rest. In a field to the W. of the village are the remains of an oblong entrenchment of uncertain date.

Ryhall (station). The fine church (St John the Evangelist) is associated with the memory of St Tibba, niece of Penda, King of Mercia. At the close of her saintly life, her remains were buried at Ryhall, but were removed in the 9th cent. to Medeshamstede (Peterborough). She was the patron saint of sportsmen, and the cry "Tantivvy" is said to be a corrupted invocation of St Tibba. The church has arcades and chancel arch of E.E. date, and the exquisite W. tower and spire are also in this style, having three lancet

RUTLAND

windows in the lower stage. The windows of aisles and chancel are Perp. The S. door is Dec. with a Perp. porch having a priest's chamber above. At the W. end of the N. aisle are some remains of a small oratory, doubtfully ascribed to the veneration of St Tibba—a narrow "squint" permitted a view of the interior of the church. Other details to be noted are the corbels of the nave and aisle roofs; the fine Dec. exterior stringcourse; the double sedilia (late Dec.) in the chancel; and an amusing epitaph on the N. chancel wall to an infant prodigy "of admirable sweetness of temper, of an erect and comely body, of a most pregnant wit," who died 1696, aged two years and fifteen days! The Green Dragon Inn, N.E. of the churchyard has a vaulted cellar of the 13th cent. The house is believed to occupy the site of the manor house of Pagan.

Seaton (station). The oldest part of the church (All Hallows) is to be seen in the responds of the chancel arch (early 12th cent.), soon after which date the church was destroyed by fire. The eastern part of the N. arcade was then built, an additional bay to the W. and the whole of the S. arcade being erected a little later. The chancel contains much good E.E. work. The Dec. period is represented only by the E. window of the S. aisle. The fine late Norm. S. door was doubtless rebuilt in its present position when the S. aisle was added. The tower and spire, the latter of unusual design, are of Dec. (Geometrical) style. By a piece of almost incredible vandalism the old font has been chopped up and converted into a seat at the W. end of the S. aisle, and a modern monstrosity established in its place.

Stoke Dry (2 m. S.W. from Uppingham; 3 m. N. from Rockingham). The ecclesiologist will find much to interest him in the church (St Andrew) in this

SEATON—STOKE DRY

secluded little village. The chancel arch is a mixture of Norm. and Dec. The Norm. portions, which can be readily distinguished, display some elaborate carving which should be carefully examined, being full of interesting detail. The S. nave arcade is E.E., the N. early Dec. Portions of Norm. stringcourses remain on the N. (interior) wall of the chancel, and on the N. wall of the chantry chapel S. of the chancel. The Perp. chancel-screen is believed to have been brought here from Lyddington Church and obviously was not made for its present position. The chantry chapel has a singularly graceful E. window (Dec.) and a curious little ogee-headed opening into the chancel, probably to give a view of the high altar. The interesting series of mural paintings deserves attention. Those in the spandrels of the nave arcades have symbols of the patriarchs and remains of texts. On E. wall of chancel are (N.) crucifixion of St Andrew and (S.) fragment of a scene (?) of the murder of Thomas Becket. On S. wall of chantry (E.) martyrdom of St Edmund and (W.) St Christopher. The Digby monuments are also of more than ordinary interest. On the S. side of the chancel is a handsome table-tomb with figures of Kenelme Digby (*ob.* 1590), his wife Anne and eleven children, and in the S. aisle a table-tomb with recumbent effigy of Jaqueta Digby (*ob.* 1496). On the N. side of the chantry is a tomb believed to commemorate Everard Digby (*ob.* 1540). The Digby mansion stood a short distance E. of the church, and a few fragments are incorporated in the rectory garden wall. Here resided Everard Digby of "Gunpowder Plot" fame. The priest's chamber over the N. porch of the church is traditionally denoted as the place where the conspiracy was concocted, but this theory is untenable since Digby was not admitted to the plot till a

RUTLAND

few weeks before the fateful 5th of November, and the details must then have been long matured.

Stretton (2½ m. S. from S. Witham). This village, like many others in the country with similar names, is so called from its position on the Roman road, now known as the Great North Road. The church (St Nicholas) has one (N.) aisle, N. and S. transepts and a W. bell turret. The nave arcade, carefully restored, is a very pleasing example of E.E. work. The N. transept is 15th cent., the S. of about James I.'s time. The N. (Dec.) window of the former was doubtless moved to its present position when the transept was added. The E. window of the chancel is good Perp. The S. door is Norm. and has a tympanum formed out of a very early (? Sax.) coffin-lid. There is a good double piscina (Trans.) in the chancel. In the wall of a cottage in the village is a small stone bearing a painted representation of two pugilists. This is a record of a famous prize-fight which took place in 1811 at Thistle-ton Gap, in the neighbourhood, between Cribb and Molyneux. The latter, a negro, was beaten in eleven rounds, amid a scene of great excitement; some quaint prints depicting the fight are still extant.

Teigh (2 m. N.E. from Ashwell). The church (Holy Trinity) is more curious than beautiful. With the exception of the 14th-cent. tower, the building dates from about 1780. The seats for the congregation are arranged in ascending tiers, facing N. and S., like those of a college chapel. The W. end of the nave is closed by a kind of screen, the upper part being painted to represent windows with trees, etc., visible beyond. Below are three "boxes" serving for the pulpit (centre) and desks for parson and clerk, these being approached by a staircase behind the screen. A curious wooden vase supported on a brass bracket,

STRETTON—TICKENCOTE

was formerly attached to the altar-rails and was used as the font. It is now at the W. end and is superseded by a grotesque modern affair, the handiwork of a former rector.

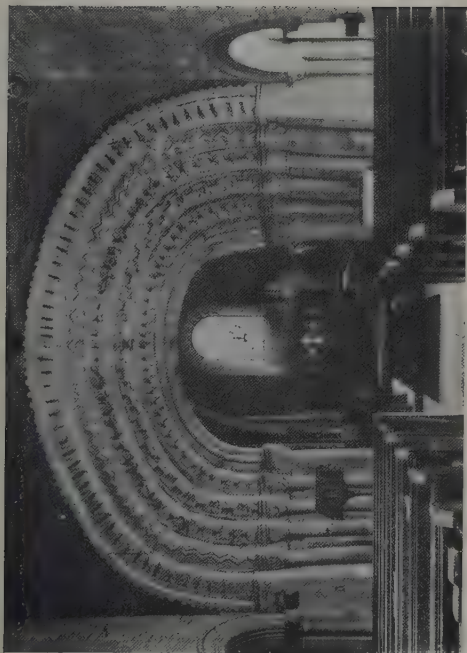
Thisleton ($1\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.W. from S. Witham). The church (St Nicholas) was rebuilt in 1879, with the exception of the 14th-cent. tower. It is a handsome, though small, building but possesses little archæological interest. Roman remains have been found in the parish in considerable quantity, including architectural fragments which would suggest the existence here of buildings of importance in Roman times.

Tickencote (3 m. N.W. from Stamford). The village lies close to the Great N. Road and contains a small church (St Peter) which no visitor should miss. Unhappily it was "restored" at an unfortunate period (1792) and many features of the greatest interest were swept away. The chancel, however, with its massive and elaborately carved arch and vaulted roof remains much in its original state. The arch, which has "spread" somewhat owing to its weight, is of five orders, each carved with a different design. The outer has a peculiar square-cut foliage encircled by a band of billet-mould; the next has chevron, both on the wall and soffit planes; the third has grotesques alternating with foliage and conventional designs. Among them may be noted the muzzled bear, two crowned heads looking reverse ways (? Stephen and Maud, the rival claimants of the English throne), and a fox's head holding that of a monk. The fourth order has "embattled" moulding on the wall-plane and double zigzag on the soffit. The fifth and innermost has "beak-head." The inner arch has plain, round mouldings. The whole rests on a series of cylindrical engaged columns. The sexpartite vaulting

RUTLAND

of the chancel should be particularly noted ; its only other occurrence in England is in the choir of Canterbury Cathedral. A chapel of the Holy Trinity formerly adjoined the chancel on the S., and can still be traced by its foundations outside the present church. Over the chancel is a priest's chamber, examples of which in this position are rare. A wooden recumbent effigy is preserved S. of the altar, representing a knight in armour, *temp.* Edward III. The E.E. font, enriched with dog-tooth ornament, and arcading of interlacing round arches, is singularly beautiful. The exterior E. front is said to reproduce faithfully the original Norm. work and a good deal of the old material has been re-used, but the building as a whole has been sadly mutilated.

Tinwell (2 m. W. from Stamford ; 2 m. E. from Ketton). The church (St Andrew) has a very massive W. tower with loop-holes at various points, as if intended for defensive purposes. It is capped by the rare "saddleback" form of roof, this being the only example in the district. The position of the chancel arch, which is not in the centre of the nave, is peculiar, but the arch and its responds show some good E.E. work. The arcade is early 13th cent. The chancel and clerestory are Perp. The following features should be noted : (1) The dog-tooth ornamentation on the *exterior* of the S.E. window in the aisle, and in the W. windows on either side of the tower. In the case of the S. window, this enrichment is a restoration ; (2) the corbels of the nave roof ; (3) tomb of Elizabeth Cecil, *temp.* Elizabeth, S. of chancel ; (4) a quaint rhyming notice to ringers in the belfry ; (5) moulded quoin S.W. of aisle (exterior) ; (6) small stone with carved arcading inserted below E. window (exterior). It was found in a wall during the restoration of the church, but its purpose is unknown.



TICKENCOTE CHURCH. CHANCEL ARCH

TINWELL—UPPINGHAM

Tixover ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Ketton). The interesting little church (the dedication of which is uncertain) stands in isolation close to the N. bank of the Welland and is approached by a field road. The W. tower is massive Norm. with a fine contemporary arch leading to the nave. The arcades are E.E., that on the S. being the earlier. Most of the windows are rectangular openings of one, two or three lights, but in spite of their "domestic" appearance have been pronounced on competent authority to date from the 13th cent. There is a trefoil-headed S. door with a Perp. porch added. Note: (1) the stone seats N. and S. of chancel, that on the S. having been partly cut away for the erection of the monument; (2) 17th-cent. monument to Roger Dale with his third wife and two daughters; (3) the curious corbel supporting the arch at the W. end of the N. arcade; (4) some interesting continental coloured glass recently inserted in a window in the S. aisle. Several old stone coffin-lids may be seen in the churchyard N. of the chancel, and collectors of quaint epitaphs may be glad to have their attention drawn to the tombstone commemorating John Weller, a former rector of N. Luffenham, who chose this secluded burial place owing to his dislike of his own parish. The epitaph, which is in Latin, was composed by himself. A Roman tessellated pavement was discovered in this parish many years ago, but no effort appears to have been made to preserve it, and it has now disappeared.

Uppingham (station; also 4 m. S. from Manton), the second largest town in Rutland, stands at an elevation of some 500 ft., near the S.W. corner of the county. It has a weekly market, but is chiefly known for its excellent Public School founded in 1587, simultaneously with Oakham School, by Archdeacon Johnson. Starting as a Grammar School for the youth of the town

RUTLAND

and district, it was advanced under the headmaster-ship of the famous Dr Thring (1853-1887) to a position in the front rank of English Public Schools. The original school building, dated 1584, still remains in use (it stands a little E. of the church) but the school is now equipped with admirable modern buildings, designed by G. E. Street, R.A. The handsome school chapel is in the Geometrical style and the Big School-room is a fine building 88 ft. $\times$ 30 ft. A spacious Concert Hall, used also as a gymnasium, has recently been erected, being in part a memorial to old Uppinghamians who fell in the S. African War. The church (SS. Peter and Paul) is somewhat disappointing. About 1860, the church had fallen into serious disrepair and the growth of the town necessitated an enlargement of the building. The hand of the "restorer" has fallen heavily upon it with the result that the ancient features of the church must be sought for amongst much that is modern and comparatively uninteresting. At the time of the restoration four fragments of the original Norm. Church were found, in the shape of stones rudely carved with figures of ecclesiastics. These have been inserted, two in the wall near the N. door and two in the E. wall of the N. chapel. Apart from these there is nothing in the church earlier than the Dec. period, of which style are the arcades, the N. and S. doors, some few of the windows and the W. tower and spire. The arcades received an added bay at the restoration. The new portions of the church speak for themselves and are not particularly pleasing, the employment of serpentine marble in considerable quantity being well-intentioned but hardly commendable. The pulpit, though considerably altered (not to its advantage), is interesting as being that from which Jeremy Taylor,

UPPINGHAM—WHISSENDINE

once rector of Uppingham, was wont to preach. The modern roofs are handsome as are the pews in the nave, while among minor details worthy of note are: (1) a piscina in an unusual position half-way down the S. aisle wall; (2) an arched recess (? aumbry) on the N. side of the N.E. respond in the nave; (3) Dec. cornice of dog-tooth, masks and ball-flower on the exterior of the N. aisle.

Wardley ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from East Norton; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Uppingham). In the church (St Botolph) the earliest portion is the interesting S. door (12th cent.). There are six windows, three below and three above, in the S. wall of the aisleless nave, the middle one of the lower line being a typical example of "plate-tracery" and that to the W. of the porch a deeply splayed single lancet. The chancel is modern but the E. window appears to be Perp. and re-used. The tower and broach spire are Dec. A barrel-organ, apparently in "going order," stands at the W. end of the church, and it is to be hoped that this well preserved example of a class which is becoming extremely rare, will be suffered to remain as an interesting survival from bygone days.

Whissendine (station, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.) is a large village lying on the W. side of the county near the Leicestershire border. The magnificent church (St Andrew) is one of which any county might be justly proud. It was granted by Edward I. to the Scotch Abbey of Lindores, and passed a century later to Sempringham. The nave arcades are E.E. with the exception of the W. bays on either side which were added in the 14th cent. The details of the arcades display great variety of treatment and should be carefully examined. The windows also have for the most part excellent tracery, while the 15th-cent. clerestory is an admirable specimen of its

RUTLAND

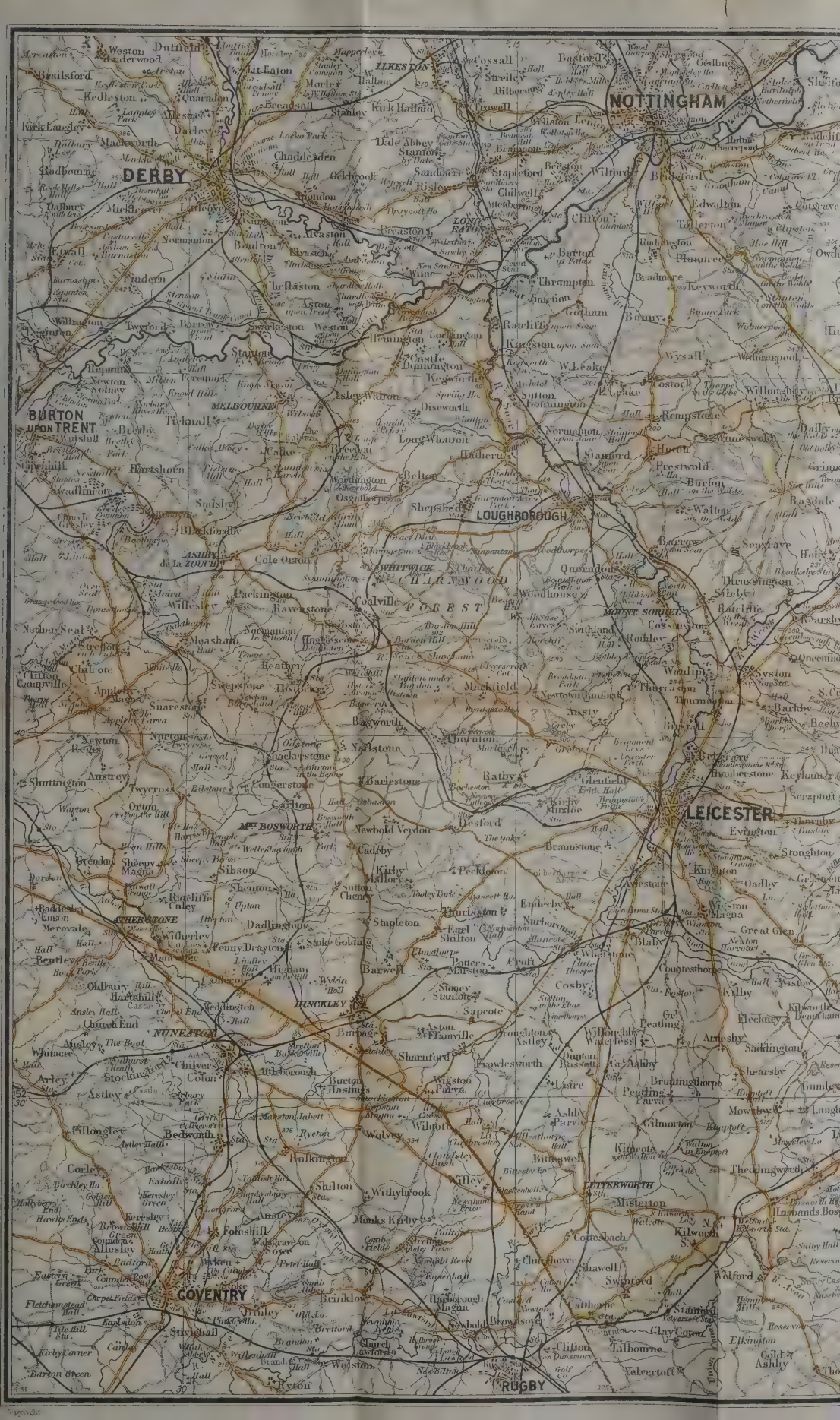
date. The S. window of the S. transept is a remarkable one, being a Dec. window altered in Perp. times. The Renaissance screen dividing this transept from the aisle was formerly in the chapel of St John's College Cambridge. The fine nave roof, mainly of 15th-cent. date incorporating some earlier material, should be noted, the carved figures forming the wall-legs and the bosses with foliage enrichment being unusually good. The diminutive chantry chapel N. of the chancel has been rebuilt but occupies the position of an early one. The 14th-cent. W. tower is perhaps the finest in the county. The openings are not symmetrically arranged owing to the position of the corner belfry staircase, but the proportions and details are excellent and combined with the commanding position occupied by the church, cannot fail to excite admiration. A rectangular earthwork of doubtful date is to be seen $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of the village in a field to the N. of Moor Lane.

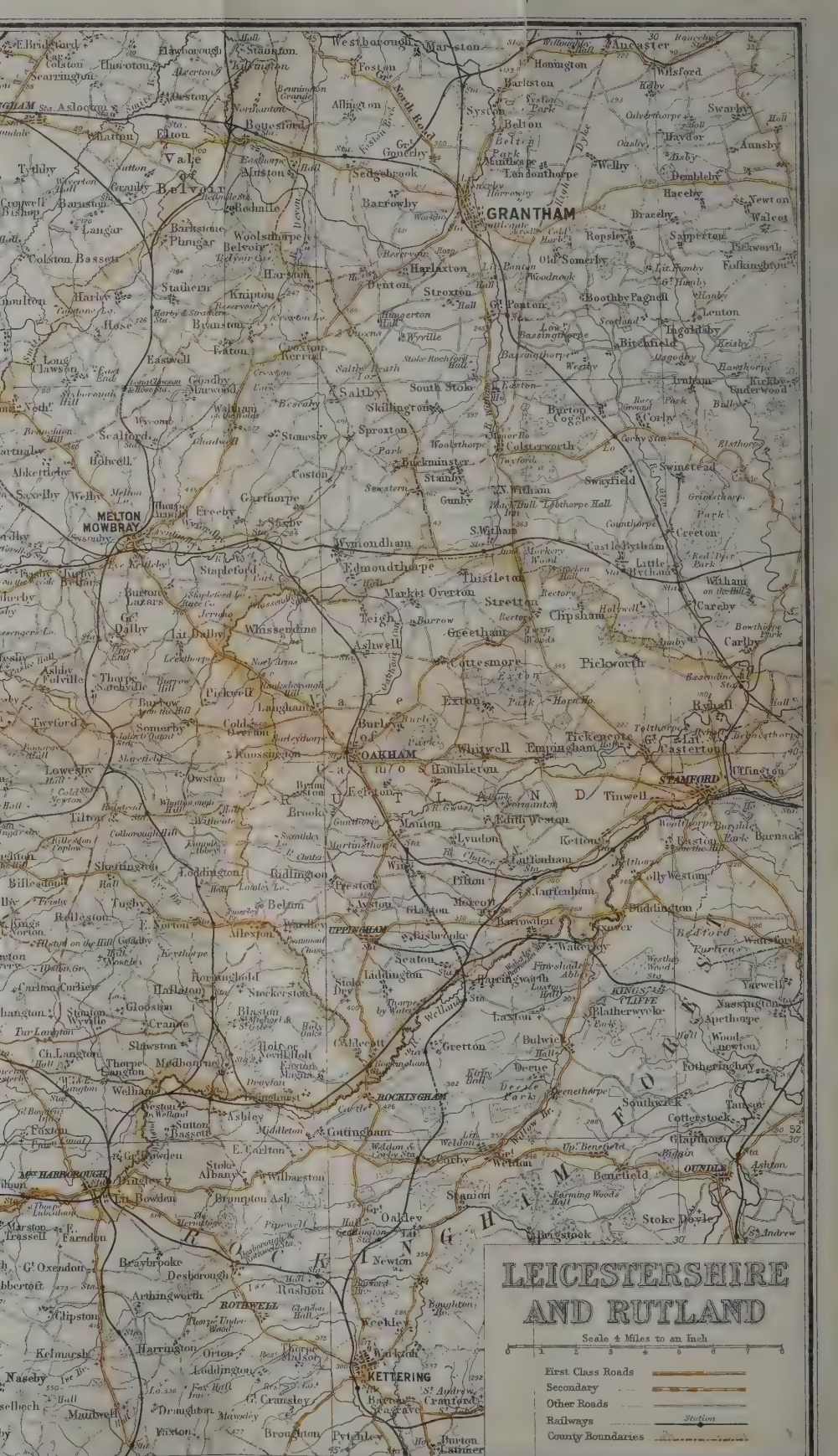
Whitwell ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Oakham). The church here is dedicated to St Michael and, like many others with this dedication, stands on an eminence. Most of the building is E.E. but the S. door is earlier (Trans.) and the font is probably coeval with it. There is a curious feature in this church in the shape of a floor drain at the foot of the chancel arch (S.), and in heavy rain the water from a spring above the church (probably the "White Well" which gave the village its name) has been known to rise above the floor. A "squint" from the S. aisle, where a side altar originally stood, opens into the jamb of one of the chancel windows. This window contains a fragment of 14th-cent. glass representing the Crucifixion. The interior cornice of ball-flower and dog-tooth on the chancel walls is noteworthy and also the low-side window (N. of chancel) which retains the iron fastenings for

WHITWELL—WING

shutter. There is a curious square recess near the ground, N. of the sanctuary. At the junction (S. side, exterior) of the chancel and nave is some masonry which might well pass for pre-Norm. "long and short" work, but it is generally considered to be later. There is a gable cross of beautiful design at the E. end of the nave roof.

Wing ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. from Manton). The church (SS. Peter and Paul) has a pure Norm. S. arcade and a Trans. N. arcade, both being encroached upon by the Dec. W. tower, which cuts off half of the last bay on either side. The chancel has been rebuilt and a good deal of restoration has taken place throughout the church, among the alterations effected being the removal of the spire. The N. door is good Trans. and the S. door E.E. The original altar-slab was reinstated on the altar-table in 1875 at the time when the chancel was rebuilt, and the Dec. piscina and single sedile have happily been reinserted in the new chancel. A short distance up the lane turning S. at the E. end of the village may be seen an interesting turf maze which is carefully preserved. These mazes are of considerable antiquity and are believed to have served as a means of doing penance, when such penalties were imposed by the priest upon backsliders. The Wing maze measures 40 ft. in diameter and closely resembles one at Alkborough in N. Lincolnshire.





INDEX TO LEICESTERSHIRE

A

Ab-Kettleby, 33, 35, 38, 41
 Abbey, Leicester, 30, 122
 —, St Bernard's, 70, 73
 Abbot's Oak, 72
Agriculture, 18
 Aikin, Dr J., 28, 98
 Akeley (Deanery), 18
Alabaster, 38, 39, 95
 Albin (effigy), 59
 Alderman's Haw, 70
 Alford, Dean, 27, 163
 Alfred, King, 24
 Allexton, 34, 40, 41
Alms-box, 102
 Alsop, Nicholas, 20
Altar plate (pre-Ref.), 56
Altar stone, 134
 Alton Grange, 143
 Ambient Hill, 57
 Andratesbury, 51
 Anker, River, 2, 5
 Anstey, 42
 Appleby Magna, 35, 39, 42
 — Parva, 43
 —, Sir Wm. (monument), 42
Area, 1
Armour, 54, 115
 Arnesby 27, 34, 43
Artificial stone, 19, 76
 Ascham, Roger, 60
 Asfordby, 20, 38, 43, 115
 Ashby-de-la Zouch, 6, 11, 17, 27, 35,
 38, 39, 44-46
 — Folville, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40,
 46
 — Magna, 47
 — Parva, 47
 Aston Flamville, 47
 — juxta Birmingham, 121
 Atherstone, 2
Atherstone Hunt, 15
 Avon, River, 1, 5, 11
 Aylestone, 30, 39, 47

B

Bagworth, 30, 48
 Bakewell, Robert, 18, 79
 Bale, Sir J. (monument), 66
 Barbauld, Anna Letitia, 28, 98
 Bardon Hill, 4, 10, 48, 71
 Barkby, 33, 35, 48
 — Thorpe, 49
 Barkestone, 38, 49
 Barlestone, 49
 Barrow, 27, 29, 32, 50
 — Manor, 69
 Barsby, 50
 Barton-on-the-Beans, 50
 Barwell, 50
 Basing. Bp., 27
 Basset, Ralph, 95
 —, Richard, 103
 Bates, H. W., 28, 125
 Bawdon Castle, 50
 Beacon Hill, 10, 29, 51, 71
 Beaumanor, 162
 Beaumont, Francis, 27, 89
 —, Sir F., 89
 —, Sir George, 27, 75
 —, Sir H. (monument), 75
 — Leys, 51
 Beaumonts, Earls of Leicester, 25,
 105
 Beeby, 51
 Beler, Hamon (monument), 132
 Belgrave, 34, 35, 37, 51
Bell foundry, 128
 Belton, 33, 35, 52
 Belvoir, 3, 12, 52, 150
Benches, bench-ends, and pews, 38, 41,
 48, 62, 77, 81, 87, 94, 114, 118, 128,
 130, 134, 140, 146, 151, 152, 155, 160
Bench table, 78, 82
 Benscliffe, 72
 Berners family, 42, 158
 Beveridge, Bp., 27, 50
 Billa Barrow (hill), 149
 Billesdon, 15, 55

LEICESTERSHIRE

Billesdon Coplow (hill), 3, 12, 55
 Birch Hill, 71
 Birstall, 30, 55
 Bitteswell, 55
 Blaby, 55
 Blackberry Hill, 54
 Blackbird's Nest, 73
 Blackbrook, 10, 73
 Blackfordby, 55
 Blanchesmains, R. (Beaumont), Earl
 of Leicester, 25, 70, 105
 Blaston St Giles, 56
 — St Michael, 56
 Bohun, Mary (monument), 114
 Booth, Rt. Hon. Ch., 89
Boscobel Oak, 66
 Bossu, Robert (Beaumont), Earl of
 Leicester, 70, 123
 Bosworth Field, 57
 — Field, Battle of, 57, 147
 —, Husbands, 56
 —, Market, 11, 28, 37, 56
 Bottesford, 32, 33, 35, 36, 39, 58
 Bowden, Great, 36, 59
 Bradgate, 39, 59, 68
 Bradshaw, John, 27
 —, William, 27
 Brandons (architects), 118, 125
Brasses (monumental), 39, 48, 50,
 53, 58, 80, 118, 127, 129, 130, 139,
 145, 146, 147, 149, 151, 156, 159
 Braunston, 60
 — on-the-Wolds, 60
 Breedon-on-the Hill, 11, 29, 60
 — Priory, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 61
 Brentingby, 33, 62
Brick, as building material, 79, 96,
 99, 107, 142, 147
 Bringhurst, 29, 34, 62
Broach spires, 33
 Brookesby, 62
 Broombriggs, 63, 69
 Broughton Astley, 33, 63
 —, Nether, 63
 Bruntingthorpe, 63
 Buckingham, Duke of, see Villiers
 Buckminster, 33, 63
 Buddon Wood, 64
Building stone, 7, 8, 31
 Bulwarks, the, 29, 64
 Bunyan, John, 106
 Burbage, 27, 64
 Burleigh, 68
 Burrough-on-the-Hill, 64
 Burrough Camp, 3, 12, 29, 65

Burton Lazars, 65
 — Overy, 65
 Burton-on-the-Wolds, 65
 —, Robert, 26, 27, 93, 145
 —, William, 28, 93, 164
 Bury Camp, 29, 142

C

Cadaver, 62
 Cadeby, 66
 Cademan, High, 10, 71
 Caldwell, 34, 35, 66
Cambrian Rocks, 4, 8
Canals, 23
 Canning, Geo., 27, 64
 Caravaggio, 54
 Carey, William, 27, 111
 Carlton, 66
 — Clump, 12, 66
 — Curlieu, 34, 40, 66
 Castle Donington, 17, 79
Castles, 39, 44, 53, 79, 81, 90, 91,
 93, 112, 134
 Catthorpe, 36, 39, 67
 Cavendish Bridge, 80
 —, Thomas, 123
 Charles I., 47, 91, 161
 Charley, 70, 73
 Charnwood, 4, 6, 8, 10, 67-74
 Chater, River, 6
 Cheney, Col. (monument), 87
 Cheseldon, William, 28, 148
 Chester, Hugh Lupus, Earl of, 5,
 70, 134
Chests, 50, 56, 64, 67, 75, 118, 133,
 138, 141, 151, 154, 155
 Christian, Ewan (architect), 124
 Christianity, Deanery, 18
 Cibber, Gabriel (sculptor), 69
 Cistercian abbot, effigy of, 138
 Civil War, 25, 106
 Claude, 54
 Clawson, Long, 32, 74
 Claybrooke, 35, 74
 Cliffe Hill, 149
Climate, 13
 Cloud Hill, 11, 20, 162
 Coalfield, 8
Coalville, 16, 74
 Cobbett, Wm., 9
Codex Leicestrensis, 116
 Codyngton (brass), 58
 Cold Overton, 36, 40, 139

INDEX

Coleorton, 36, 75
 Coleridge, S. T., 27, 75
Collegiate Churches, 113, 119, 137
Colour Decoration, 36, 38, 46, 134,
 160; see also *Wall Painting*
 Congerston, 75
 Conventual foundations, 30, 60, 70,
 77, 79, 87, 89, 99, 103, 123, 129,
 139, 144, 158
 Cook, Thomas, 29
 Cooper, Thomas, 28
 Copt Oak, 72
 Cosby, 75
 Cossington, 5, 39, 75
 Coston, 36, 75
 Cotesbach, 76
 Cottesmore Hunt, 4, 15
 Countesthorpe, 76
 Crabbe, George, 26, 28, 134
 Cradock, J., 90
 Cranhoe, 76
 Croft, 19, 76
 Cromwell, Gregory (monument), 103
 —, Thomas, 103
 Cropston, 76
Crasses, 30, 39, 44, 45, 59, 65, 85, 90,
 93, 94, 140, 142, 144, 145, 152, 154,
 155, 157, 163
 Croxton Kyrial, 32, 38, 76
 — Abbey, 77
 — Park, 77
 —, South, 77
Cursus, 127

D

Dadlington, 77
 Dalby, Great, 77
 —, Little, 78
 —, Old, 3, 12, 39, 78
 Danish family names, 104
 — place names, 24
 De Lisle, 28, 87
 Del Sarto, A., 54
 De Montfort, Simon, Earl of Lei-
 cester, 25, 108, 121
Depopulation, 12, 16
 Desford, 79
 Devon, River, 6, 12
 Dickon's Nook, 58
 Digby, Everard (monument), 41
 — family (monuments), 157
Diminutive effigies, 59, 78
 Diseworth, 79
 Dishley, 79

Dixie, Sir Wolstan, 57
 Donington, Castle, 35, 39, 79
 — Park, 80
 Donnington-le-Heath, 39, 80
Doom, wall-paintings of, 59, 130
Doomsday Book, 95, 105
 Dorset, Marquess of, 60
 Dow, Gerard, 54
 Drayton, Fenny, 27, 81
 Dunton Bassett, 38, 81
 Dürer, Albert, 54
 Dysart, Earl of, 64

E

Earl Shilton, 11, 39, 57, 81
Earthworks, 29, 51, 60, 65, 81, 84,
 91, 127, 131, 142, 145, 152
Easter Monday Sports, 91
 — *Sepulchres*, 43, 47, 64, 79, 80,
 82, 87, 130, 140, 147, 156
 Easton, Great, 33, 35, 82
 Eastwell, 82
 Eaton, 82
 Edmondthorpe, 33, 39, 83
 Edward IV., 26
 Effigies, monumental, 38, 42, 45, 46,
 47, 53, 59, 60, 63, 64, 66, 74, 75, 78,
 80, 82, 83, 85, 86, 88, 98, 99, 114,
 121, 128, 130, 132, 134, 137, 140,
 142, 143, 145, 146, 149, 151, 152,
 153, 154, 156, 157, 160, 163
 Eleanor, Queen, 25
 Elmsthorpe, 83
 Enderby, 30, 83
 Erick, Abigail, 95
 Ethelfleda, 104
 Evington, 35, 36, 83
 Eye Brook, 6, 84
 —, River, 5, 84

F

Farnham (monuments), 142
 Ferrers, Earls, 62, 150
 — of Chartley, Lady E., 128
 Fielding family, 26
 — monuments, 130
Finger Pillory, 38, 45
 Fitzparnel (Beaumont), Earl of Lei-
 cester, 105
 Five Burghs, the, 104
 Fleckney, 84

LEICESTERSHIRE

Fonts, 37
 Forest, Charnwood, 6, 8, 10, 67-74
 — churches, 71
 Foston, 34, 84
 Fox, George, 27, 55, 81
 Fox-hunting, 15, 134
 Foxton, 84
Foxton locks, 85
Framework knitting, 20, 93
 Framland Hundred, 17, 85
 Freeby, 85
 Freeman, E. A., 74
 Frisby on the Wreake, 35, 85
 Frowlesworth, 35, 85

G

Gaddesby, 33, 35, 38, 86
 Gainsborough, Thos., 54
 Gardiner, Wm., 28
 Garendon, 70, 87
 Garthorpe, 87
 Gartree Hundred, 17, 87
 — Road, 87
 Gaulby, 88
 Geology, 6-9
Gibbet, 75
 Gilmorton, 88
 Gilwiska, River, 44
 Giordano, 54
Glass, ancient, 36, 42, 58, 62, 63, 66,
 67, 75, 76, 83, 84, 87, 88, 99, 103,
 128, 132, 137, 140, 142, 143, 144,
 147, 151, 155, 156, 162
 —, —, *domestic*, 37, 112
 —, —, *French*, 36, 75, 158
 —, —, *German*, 36, 162
 Glen Magna, 88
 — Parva, 48, 88
 Glenfield, 88
 — *Tunnel*, 88
 Glooston, 88
 Goadby, 88
 — Marwood, 5, 36, 88
 Goddard (architect), 125
 Gopsall, 11, 89, 146
 Goscote Hundreds, 17, 89
 Gracedieu, 27, 30, 70, 89
 Granby, Marquis of, 26
 Grantmesnil or Grentmesnil, Hugh,
 44, 70, 89, 93, 105, 113
Great Paul, 129
 Grey, Lady Jane, 26, 80
 —, Sir John, 26

Grey family, 80, 89
 Grimbold, Robert, 139
 Grimstone, 90
 Groby, 39, 89
 — Manor, 69
 — Pool, 13, 90
 Grostete, Bp., 27
 Gumley, 90
 Guthlaxton Hundred, 17, 90

H

Halford, Sir H., 28, 161
 Hall, Bp., 27
 —, Robert, 27, 41, 111, 126
 Hallaton, 30, 33, 34, 35, 37, 90
 Halsted, 3, 157
 Hamilton, 91
 — family, 91
 Hammercliff Hill, 72
 Hanbury, Wm., 28, 102
 Hanging Stone, 73
 — Hill, 73
 Harborough, Earls of, 92, 149
 —, Market, 17, 29, 33, 35, 36, 91
 Harby, 92
 Harston, 92
 Hastings family, 26, 44, 80, 99
 Hathern, 92
 Hazlerigg, Sir A., 137
 Heather, 93
 Hemington, 93
 Henley, "Orator," 27, 133
 Henry II., 105
 — VI., 106
 Herig (monument), 80
Hermitages, 70
 Herrick family, 162
 — monuments, 118
 —, Robert, 28
 Hesilrige, Sir Arthur, 26, 106, 137
 — monuments, 80, 138
 Higham-on-the-Hill, 34, 93
 High Tor, 71
 Hinckley, 11, 16, 20, 93
 Hobart Pasha, 159
 Hoby, 35, 94
 Hogarth, 54
 Holbein, 54
 Holwell, 94
 Holywell Haw, 70
 Hoppner, 54
 Horninghold, 94
 Horwood, A. R., 14

INDEX

Hose, 94
Hosiery Manufacture, 20, 93, 94,
 129, 160
 Hoton, 95
 Houghton-on-the-Hill, 95
Hour-glass stands, 38, 47, 139
 Houses, mediæval, 39, 42, 60, 75, 80,
 90, 96, 112, 114, 129, 133, 135, 147,
 149, 159, 164
 —, Elizabethan, 40, 42, 47, 48, 51,
 62, 66, 78, 96, 115, 136, 139, 144,
 146, 147, 161
 Howe, Earl, 89
 —, Lady (monument), 75
 Hugglescote, 95
 Humberstone, 95
 Huncote, 95
 Hungarton, 31, 95
Hunting, 4, 15, 134
 Huntingdon, Earls of, 109, 123
 — (monuments), 46
 —, Selina, Countess of (monu-
 ment), 46

I

Ibstock, 27, 96
 Iliffe, Wm., 20, 94
 Illston-on-the-Hill, 96
Incised slabs, 39, 45, 47, 95, 100, 101,
 137, 140, 142, 144
 Ingarsby, Old, 96
 Isley Walton, 96
 Ivanhoe Baths, 46
 Ives Head (hill), 69, 71

J

Janssen, Gerard, 59
 —, Nicholas, 59
 Jennens, Charles, 89
 Jewry Wall, 29, 110
 John, King, 77
 — of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster,
 92, 106
 — — (station), 96
 Johnson, Dr Samuel, 28, 57
 Jones, Inigo, 150

K

Kegworth, 33, 96
 Keyham, 97
 Keyworth, 158

Kibworth Beauchamp, 28, 35, 97
 — Harcourt, 97
 Kilby, 98
 Kilworth, N., 98
 —, S., 34, 98
 Kirby Belers, 33, 99
 — Muxloe, 39, 99
 Kirkby Mallory, 30, 100
 Knaptoft, 100
 — Hill, 6
 Knighton, 33, 100
 Knipton, 12, 13, 101, 150
 Knossington, 101

L

Lancaster, Earls, 25, 106, 113, 114
 —, Duchy, 79, 93
 Lanesborough (monuments), 154
 Langley Priory, 13, 30, 79
 Langton, Bp., 26, 101
 Langtons, The, 33, 101
 Latimer, Hugh, 27, 125, 156
 Laud, Abp., 27, 96
Laudian Furniture, 77, 78, 85, 140
 Launde Abbey, 30, 36, 103
 Lawrence, Sir T., 54
Lazar House, 65
 Leicester, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 24, 29,
 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39,
 103-128
 — Abbey, 30, 122
 — *Armour*, 115
 — Art Gallery, 126
 —, Bohun, Mary, effigy, 114
 —, brick architecture at, 107
 — Castle, 39, 105, 112-115
 — Cathedral, former, 104
 — Cemetery, 125
 — chantry houses, 112, 114
 — Chapel, Harvey Lane, 111
 — —, Great Meeting, 110
 — —, Trinity Hospital, 114
 — —, Wyggeston's Hospital, 127
 — Churches, ancient
 — —, All Saints', 35, 110, 122
 — —, St Margaret, 35, 36, 104,
 107, 120
 — —, St Martin, 32, 33, 35, 116,
 117
 — —, St Mary, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37,
 105, 119
 — —, St Nicholas, 30, 32, 34, 35,
 110, 121

LEICESTERSHIRE

Leicester churches, modern,
 ———, St George, 124
 ———, St James, 125
 ———, St John, Clarendon Park,
 108, 125
 ———, St Leonard, 122
 ———, St Mark, 124
 ———, St Matthew, 124
 ———, St Peter, 124
 ———, St Saviour, 108, 124
 ———, Clock-tower, 108
 ———, *Codex Leicestrensis*, 116
 ———, confratry, 115
 ———, *Cursus*, 127
 ———, Danish occupation, 104
 ———, ——— family names, 104
 ———, Domesday Book, record of, 105
 ———, Free School, 110
 ———, Friary, Augustinian, 127
 ———, ———, Dominican, 111
 ———, ———, Franciscan, 116
 ———, *glass, old*, 36, 112, 116
 ———, history, 104-107
 ———, Infirmary, 126
 ———, Jewry Wall, 110
 ———, Lancaster (tombs), 114
 ———, Library, Public Free, 117
 ———, ———, Town, 116
 ———, Lord's Place, 109
 ———, manufactures, 20, 128
 ———, manuscripts, 117
 ———, *Military*, 126
 ———, Mint, 105
 ———, music, reputation for, 107
 ———, Museum, Town, 126
 ———, Newarke, The, 106, 113-115
 ———, ———, Gate, 115
 ———, parks, public, 105, 123, 124, 125,
 ———, Penny, Bp., 123
 ———, ———, effigy, 121
 ———, population, 16
 ———, Prebendal Houses, 114
 ———, "Raw Dykes," 127
 ———, Roman pavements, 111, 126
 ———, ———, remains, 110, 126
 ———, sieges of, 105, 106
 ———, situation, 103, 107
 ———, Skeffington House, 115
 ———, statues and monuments, 108,
 111, 117, 118, 125, 126
 ———, Technical School, 115
 ———, tiles, ancient, 115, 120
 ———, Town Hall, ancient, 115
 ———, ———, modern, 117
 ———, Trinity Hospital, 114

Leicester walls, 104, 105, 108, 109,
 110, 113
 ———, Wyggeston, William (brass),
 127
 ———, ———, statute, 108
 ———, ———, Hospital, 115, 127
 ———, ———, schools, 108, 115
 ———, Earls of, see Beaumont, R.,
 Blanchesmains, Bossu, De
 Montfort, Fitzpamel, Lancaster
Leicester Lit. and Phil. Soc.
Transactions, 14
 Leire, 128
 Leland, John, 104, 113, 129
 Lely, Sir P., 54
 Lilly, Wm., 28, 79
 Lindley Hall, 27, 93
 Lingdale, 69
 Linwood, Mary, 28
 Lockington, 128
 Loddington, 128
 Longcliffe, 73
 Loudoun, Countess of (memorial),
 40
 Loughborough, 16, 20, 21, 32, 34,
 36, 39, 129
 Lowesby, 129
Low side windows, 37
 Lubbethorpe, 129
 Lubenham, 130
 Lub Cloud, 71, 73
 Lupus, H. ; see Chester, Earl of
 Lutterworth, 5, 27, 35, 36, 130

M

Macaulay, Lord, 28, 144
 Manners family, 26
 Manufactures, 20, 94, 128, 129
 Mapplewell, 72
 Market Bosworth ; see Bosworth
 ———, Harborough ; see Harborough
 Markfield, 72
Marlstone escarpment, 7
 Martin Shaw Wood, 68
 Martival, Anketil, 137
 Mary, Queen of Scots, 44
Mayoral Chair, 122
Maze, 155
 Mease, River, 5
 Medbourne, 29, 32, 35, 131
 Melton, Abp., 133
 ———, Mowbray, 5, 7, 17, 32, 33,
 35, 36, 132

INDEX

Merton, Bp., 97
 — College, Oxford, 97
 Metzu, 54
 Milbanke (monuments), 100
Mining and quarrying, 19
 Misterion, 134
Moats, 30, 33
Moated Mound, 96
 Montague, Lady M. Wortley, 135
Monuments, 39: see also *Brasses*,
Effigies, and *Incised slabs*
 Moore, Sir J., 43
 Mott, F. T., 14
 Mountsorrel, 134
 Mowsley, 134
 Murillo, 54
Musical Festival, 102
 Muston, 28, 134

N

Nanpantan, 69, 74
 Narborough, 135
 Naseby, Battle of, 91
 Neville Holt, 13, 39, 135
 — (monuments), 135
 Newbold Verdon, 135
 Newton, Gabriel, 108
 — Harcourt, 136
 Newtown Linford, 70, 136
 — Unthank, 79
 Nichols, John, 28
 Noel (monuments), 78, 100
 Normanton-le-Heath, 136
 — Turville, 136
 Norton, East, 136
 — -by-Galby, 136
 — -juxta-Twycross, 136
 Noseley, 26, 31, 38, 137

O

Oadby, 33, 36, 138
 Oakham, 151
 Old Hays, 30, 142
 — John (hill), 60, 71
 One Barrow (hill), 69
 Oneby, John (monument), 94
 Orton-on-the-Hill, 138
 Osbaston, 138
 Osgarthorpe, 138
 Ostade, 54
 Ostorius Scapula, 24, 104

Osulveston, 139
 Overton, Cold, 36, 139
 Owston, 30, 139

P

Packe family, 141
Pack-bridge, 42, 47
 Packington, 139
 Paget, John, 28
Painted woodwork, 46, 130, 134, 155
 Palmer, Sir G., 66
Palmer's tomb, 45
 Patrington (Yorks), 132
Pavements, Roman, 29, 111, 126
 Peatling Magna, 38, 139
 — Parva, 140
 Peckleton, 11, 39, 140
 Peldar Tor, 69, 71
 Pickwell, 140
 Plungar, 141
 Pocket Gate, 73
Polychromatic building, 31, 95
Population, 15
 Potter, J. R., 51, 69, 163
 Pougher, Abstinence, 20
 Poussin, 54
Pre-Norman sculpture, 30, 61, 63,
 92, 144
 Prestgrave, 141
 Prestwold, 141
 Pugin (architect), 143
Pulpits, 38, 58, 82, 103, 122, 128
 130, 140, 145, 146, 155, 158, 160
 Purefoy (monuments), 81

Q

Quenby, 40, 96
 Queniborough, 33, 34, 51, 141
Quorn Hunt, 15
 Quorndon, 34, 141

R

Ragdale, 40, 142
Rainfall, 13
 Ratæ, 104
 Ratby, 35, 142
 Ratcliffe Culey, 143
 Ratcliffe-on-Wreake, 36, 143
 — College, 143

LEICESTERSHIRE

Ravenstone, 143
 Raw-dykes, 127
 Rearsby, 143
 Redcliffe Church, Bristol, 132
 Redmile, 143
Reredos, 45, 98, 130, 162
 Ribera, 54
 Richard III., 57, 81, 106, 116, 149
 Richardson, Sir B. W., 28, 65, 148
 Richmond, Duke of (Henry VII.), 57, 147
 Robin-a-tiptoe, 3, 133, 143
 Roecliffe, 72
 Rolleston, 143
Roman remains, 29, 110, 111, 126, 131
Rood-beam, 49, 140
 Ros (monuments), 59
 Rotherby, 143
 Rothley, 28, 30, 144
 —, Soke of, 66, 86, 97, 144
 — Temple, 30, 40, 144
 Round, J. H., 17
Round-house, 163
 Rupert, Prince, 91, 106
 Ruskin, John, 9
 Rutland (family), 53
 — (monuments), 59
 Ruysdael, 54
 Rysbrach (sculptor), 149

S

Sacheverell, Sir H. (monument), 142
 Saddington, 144
 Saltby, 144
 Sapcote, 145
Saurians, 7, 50, 126
 Sauvey Castle, 145
 Saxby, 145
 Saxelby, 145
Saxon remains, 30, 31, 55, 61, 63, 92, 121, 158
 Scalford, 34, 145
 Scraftoft, 145
Scenery, 9-13
 Scott, Sir G. (architect), 46, 124
 —, Sir Walter, 46, 75
Screens, 38, 47, 48, 49, 51, 53, 60, 66, 74, 75, 82, 83, 87, 94, 96, 97, 98, 99, 103, 120, 128, 130, 136, 140, 141, 142, 144, 155, 156, 160, 161
Sedilia (of exceptional merit or in an

unusual position), 37, 52, 55, 56, 79, 90, 91, 94, 118, 119, 120, 122, 130, 131, 137, 138, 156, 157, 163
 Segrave, 27, 145
Semi-official monuments, 39, 67, 140, 156
 Sence River, 5, 146
 Shady Lane, 84
 Shakerstone, 146
 Shakespeare, 116
 Shangton, 146
 Sharnford, 146
 Shawell, 146
 Sheepshead, 17, 146
 — Manor, 69
 Sheepy Magna, 146
 — Parva, 147
 Shenton, 57, 147
 Sherard, Thomas, 149
 — (monuments), 149
 Shirley family, 26, 46
 —, Sir H., 142
 —, Sir R., 150
 — (monuments), 62, 151
 Sibson, 39, 147
 Sileby, 34, 35, 147
 Six Hills, 3, 147
 Skeffington, 36, 39, 147
 —, Sir Wm., 148
Slate-carving, school of, 56, 154
 Slawston, 148
 Smeeton Westerby, 148
 Smisby, 148
 Smith, Chief Baron, 85
 — (monument), 83
 Snareston, 148
 Snell's Nook, 148
 Snibston, 148
 Soar, River, 2, 5
 Soke of Rothley, 66, 86, 97, 144
 Somerby, 28, 32, 35, 148
 Southey, Robert, 27, 75
 Sparkenhoe Hundred, 17, 148
 Sproxton, 149
Spires, 33
Stalls, 38, 48, 119, 137
 Stamford, Earl of, 91
 Stanford, 154
 Stanley, Lord, 57
 Stanton-under-Bardon, 149
 Stapleford, 39, 149
 Stapleton, 149
 Stathern, 3, 12, 35, 150
 Staunton, Harold, 11, 150
 —, Sir R. (brass), 80

INDEX

Staunton Wyville, 152
 Stephenson, George, 88, 143
Stilton cheese making, 19, 132
 Stockden, Sir W. (monument), 64
 Stockerstone, 36, 151
 Stoke Golding, 33, 35, 151
 Stonesby, 29, 152
 Stoney Stanton, 34, 152
 Stonton, 152
 Stoughton, 35, 152
 Stretton Magna, 153
 — Parva, 153
 Sutton Cheyney, 153
 — -in-the-Elms, 153
Swanimote Courts, 69
 — Oak and Rock, 69
 Swannington, 153
 Swebston, 153
 Swift, Dean, 28, 85
 — River, 5
 Swinford, 34, 153
 Swithland, 70, 154
 Sysonby, 154
 Syston, 154

T

Tailby, Mr, 55
 Taylor, bell-founder, 128
 Teniers, 54
 Tennyson, Lord, 146
 Theddingworth, 34, 154
 Thompson, Jas., 28
 Thornton, 36, 38, 155
 —, Sir J. (architect), 53
 Thorpe Acre, 79
 —, Arnold, 155
 — Satchville, 155
 Three Shires Bush, 1
 Thringston, 156
 Throsby, John, 28
 Thrussington, 156
 Thurcaston, 27, 36, 39, 156
 Thurlaston, 34, 39, 156
 Thurmaston, 157
 Thurnby, 32, 34, 157
Tiles, 115, 120
Tilting helmet, 65
 Tilton, 157
 Timberwood Hill, 71
 Toden, Robert, 53
 Tong, 157
Towers, 33
 Trent, River, 2, 79
 Tugby, 30, 34, 158

Turville (monument), 47
 Twycross, 36, 158
 Twyford, 34, 158
Tympana, sculpture, 91, 152

U

Ullesthorpe, 74
 Ulverscroft, 30, 70, 72, 155, 158

V

Vandyke, 54
 Vanni, F., 118
 Vaughan family, 27
 — (memorials), 108, 111, 118
 Verdon, Roesia, 53, 70
 Villiers, G., Duke of Buckingham, 26,
 55, 62, 88
 — (monuments), 62

W

Wallace, A. R., 125
Wall-painting, 36, 59, 62, 99, 130,
 139, 155, 160
 Waltham-on-the-Wolds, 8, 32, 159
 Walton-on-the-Wolds, 159
 Wanlip, 159
 Warren Hills, 71
 Wartnaby, 36, 159
 Watling Street, 1, 29
 Watts, G. F., 126
 Welby, 160
 Welham, 160
 Welland, River, 1, 6
 Wentworth, Baroness, 100
 Westmacott (sculptor), 130
 Whadborough Hill, 3, 160
 Whatton, Long, 34, 160
 Whetstone, 160
 Whiston, Wm., 27, 136
 White, Sir Thos., 108
 Whittle Hill, 73
 Whitwick, 33, 160
 — Manor, 69
 Wigston Magna, 17, 33, 35, 160
 — Parva, 74
 Wilkins (architect), 80
 Willoughby Waterless, 161
 Wistow, 161
 Withcote, 36, 162
 Witherby, 162

LEICESTERSHIRE

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Wolds, 2, 3 | Wyatt, J. (architect), 53 |
| Wolsey, Cardinal, 27, 123 | Wyatville, Sir J. (architect), 89 |
| <i>Wood-carving</i> , 44, 46, 49, 63, 64, 65, | Wycliffe, John, 5, 27, 130 |
| 77, 94, 130, 146, 154, 162 | — relics, 131 |
| Woodford (monuments), 47 | Wyfordby, 163 |
| Woodhouse, 162 | Wymmerwold, 163 |
| — Eaves, 162 | Wymondham, 34, 39, 163 |
| Woodville, Elizabeth, 26, 90 | |
| Wordsworth, Wm., 27, 75 | |
| Worthington, 34, 162 | |
| Wouvermans, 54 | |
| Wreake, River, 3, 4, 5 | |
| Wren, Sir Christopher, 43 | |

Z

- | |
|------------------|
| Zouch family, 44 |
| Zuccherro, 54 |

INDEX TO RUTLAND

A

"Acoustic jars," 202
Anglo-Saxon remains, 177, 203
Antiquities, 176
Area, 165
Ashwell, 166, 170, 182, 185
Ayston, 176, 185

B

Barker, Samuel, 202
—, Thomas, 176, 202
Barrell-organ, 217
Barrow, 186
Barrowden, 186
Barton, Rev. M., "*An unnoticed battle*," 174
Battle of Empingham, see Empingham
Beaumont Chase, 167
Bell-gables, 179, 195, 208, 212
Bells, church, 186, 197, 201
Belton, 180, 181, 182, 187
Birds, 169
Bisbrooke, 179, 187
Bloody Oaks, 208
Boscherville Abbey, 193
Botany, 168
Boundaries, 165
Bradley, Rev. E., 184
Brasses, 181, 191, 200, 201
Braunston, 179, 187
Bronze-age remains, 177
Brooke, 181, 182, 188
Bruce, Anne, Lady, 196
Buckingham, Duke of, 175, 183, 189
Burley-on-the-Hill, 175, 180, 181, 182, 183, 188
Burton. Thomas and Margery, 191

C

Caldecote, 177, 189
Candler, Mr Howard, 168

Casterton, Great, 177, 179, 180, 182, 184, 190
—, Little, 177, 179, 180, 181, 182, 191
Catmose, Vale of, 166, 170, 175, 188
Cecil, Elizabeth, 214
—, William, 195
Chained books, 186
Chantrey (sculptor), 189
Charles I., 175, 189
Chater, River, 165
Churches, 178-182
Civil organization, 172
Clare, John, 184, 190
Climate, 168
Clipsham, 167, 179, 181, 192
Coffin-lids, stone, 187, 191, 215
Communications, 170
Cottesmore, 167, 177, 178, 181, 183, 186, 192
Cribb and Molyneux, *prize-fight*, 212
Cuirbouilli case for Communion plate, 186
Culpepper tomb, 201
"Cuthbert Bede," 184

D

Dalby, William, 208
Dale, Roger, 215
Decorated Church-work, 181
Dickenson, John, 206
Digby family, 201, 211
—, Sir Everard, 183, 211
—, Jaqueta, 211
—, Kenelmie, 211
—, Roland, 186
Domesday Survey, 173, 209
Drayton's "*Polyolbion*," 166

E

Early English church-work, 180
Earthworks, 176, 177, 187, 190, 195, 201, 203, 208, 209, 218

RUTLAND

Ecclesiastical organization, 172
 Edith, Queen, 173, 193, 205
 Edithweston, 167, 170, 179, 181, 193
 Edward the Confessor, 173, 193, 205
 — I., 217
 — IV., 174
Effigies, 182, 185, 186, 188, 189, 190,
 196, 201, 211, 214, 215
 Eggleton, 180, 194
Elevation, 165
 Elizabeth, Princess, 174, 197
 —, Queen, 195, 207
 Empingham, 181, 194
Empingham, Battle of, 173-4, 208
Ermine Street, 170, 190
 Essendine, 171, 179, 180, 195
 Exton, 174, 176, 181, 182, 195
Exton Old Hall, 176, 196-7
 Eye Brook, 165

Fauna, 168-9
 Ferrers, Walchelin de, 207
 Finch, Lady Charlotte, 189
 —, Daniel, 175, 189
Floor-drains in churches, 191, 218
Flora, 168
 Flore, Roger, 207
Floré's House, Oakham, 207
Fonts, 181, 187, 188, 189, 190, 192,
 194, 197, 199, 202, 203, 205, 210,
 213, 214, 218
Forest of Rutland, 166-7

G

Geographical particulars, 165
Geology, 167
 Gibbons, Grinling, 182, 196
Glass, church, 182, 186, 192, 198, 200,
 215, 218
 Glaston, 180, 197
"Grass-strewing", 200
 Great Casterton; see Casterton,
 Great
 Greetham, 180, 197
 Grene, Nicholas, 196
 Gunning, Peter, 183, 193
Gunpowder Plot, 183, 211
 Gwash, River, 165, 194

H

Haines, Mr C. R., "*Notes on the
 Birds of Rutland*," 169
 Hambleton, 177, 180, 198

Hambleton, Nether, Old Hall, 176,
 198
 Harborough, Lord, 171
 Hardy, Helyn, 201
 Harington, Lord, 174, 197
 —, John, 196
 Haselwood, Thos. and Clemence, 187
 Henrietta Maria, Queen, 175, 183
History, 172-5
Hornesfield, Battle of, 173-4
Horse-shoes at Oakham Castle, 206-7
 Hudson, Jeffrey, 175, 183, 189
Hundreds, 172

I

Incised monuments, 182, 185, 187,
 200, 204
Industries, 171
 Isabella, Queen, 173

J

John, King, 173
 Johnson, Archdeacon Robert, 181,
 182, 200, 205, 206, 208, 215
 Jonson, Ben, "*The Gypsies*," 189

K

Kelwey, Robert, 196
 Ketton, 167, 180, 198

L

Langham, 177, 180, 181, 182, 199
 —, Simon de, 199
Leighfield Forest, 167, 187
 Leland's "*Itinerary*," 165
 Little Casterton; see Casterton, Little
Losecoat-field, Battle of, 173-4, 208
Low-side windows, 190, 195, 200,
 201, 218
 Luffenham, North, 175, 177, 180, 181,
 182, 183, 200
 —, South, 180, 182, 201
 Lyddington, 167, 177, 181, 182, 201
Lyddington Bedehouse, 176, 202
 Lyndon, 176, 181, 202

M

Mammals, 169
 Manton, 179, 202

INDEX

Market Overton, 167, 170, 177, 178,
179, 180, 181, 203
Martinsthorpe, 203
Maze, Turf, at Wing, 219
Monastic foundations, 188, 191, 193,
208
Monuments, 182, 185, 186, 187, 188,
189, 190, 196, 200, 201, 204, 210,
211, 214, 215
Morcott, 180, 203
Mural paintings, 188, 194, 211

N

Natural features, 166
Neolithic remains, 177
Noel family, 201
—, Baptist, 196
—, Charles, 188
—, Henry, 175
Nollekins (sculptor), 196
Norman church-work, 180
Normanton, 170, 176, 204
North Luffenham; see Luffenham,
North
North Road, Great, 170, 177, 190,
212, 213

O

Oakham, 166, 170, 171, 172, 175,
181, 183, 184, 205-8
—, Butter Cross, 207
—, Canal, 171
—, Castle, 172, 205, 206
—, St John's Chapel, 208
—, School, 182, 184, 200, 205, 206
Oates, Titus, 184
Overtoun, William de, 204

P

Pagan, Manor of, 210
Parliamentary representation, 172
"Peculiars," 194, 201
Perpendicular church-work, 181
Pickworth, 191, 192, 208
Pilton, 167, 179, 208
Piscinas, 185, 187, 191, 193, 195,
199, 203, 212, 217, 219
Population, 171
Post-Gothic church-work, 181
Prehistoric antiquities, 175-6

Preston, 179, 208
Pulpits, 201, 212, 216

R

Railways, 170-1
Rainfall, 168
Ranksborough, 177
Reredoses, 187, 192, 193
Ridlington, 166, 177, 179, 180, 209
Roads, 170
Roman remains, 177, 190, 203, 213,
215
Roofs, church, 200, 202, 210, 213,
214, 217, 218
Round arch, late survival of, in
Rutland churches, 179
Rutland magazine, 174
Ryhall, 171, 180, 181, 209

S

Salisbury, Marquis of, 195
Sanctus bell-cots, 190, 203
Saxon church-work, 179, 197, 203
Scenery, 166
Screens, 194, 211, 212, 218
Seaton, 170, 171, 177, 179, 180, 181,
210
Sedilia, 195, 197, 200, 209, 210,
219
Spires, 186, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196,
197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 204, 206,
209, 210, 217
Square-headed church windows,
179
Squints, 186, 210, 211, 218
Stocks, 203, 207
Stoke Dry, 179, 182, 183, 210
Stoke Wood, 167
Stretton, 179, 180, 181, 184, 212

T

Taylor, Jeremy, 183, 216
Teigh, 181, 212
Thistleton, 177, 213
—, Gap, *prize-fight at*, 212
Thring, Dr, 216
Tibba, Saint, 209, 210
Tickencote, 173, 176, 180, 181, 182,
213

RUTLAND

Tinwell, 182, 214
 Tixover, 177, 180, 182, 215
 Tolethorpe, 176, 191
 Touchet, Robert or Thomas, 185
Towers, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 197,
 209, 212, 213, 214, 215, 218
Transitional church-work, 180
Tympana, Norman carved, 180,
 191, 194, 195, 209, 212

U

Uppingham, 166, 167, 170, 172, 183,
 209, 215-6
 — School, 182, 200, 215, 216

V

Vernam, John, 185
Victoria County History of
Rutland, 168

Views, 170, 203
 Villiers, George, 175, 183, 189

W

Wardley, 217
 — Wood, 167
 Warwick, Neville, Earl of, 174
 Watson, Edward, 201
 Welland, River, 165, 166, 186, 189
 Weller, Rev. John, 215
 Welles, Sir Robert, 173, 174
 Westminster Abbey, 173, 199, 205
 Whissendine, 177, 181, 217
 Whiston, William, 202
 White, Gilbert, 176, 202
 Whitwell, 179, 180, 218
 William the Conqueror, 205
 Willoughby, Lord, 174
 Wing, 180, 219
 —, *Turf Maze at*, 219
 —, Vincent, 183
Wooden effigies, 182, 185, 214
 Woodhead Castle, 208

*Printed in Great Britain
by Turnbull & Spears, Edinburgh*

THE LITTLE GUIDES

Small Pott 8vo, 4s. net each, mostly

THE 59 VOLUMES IN THE SERIES ARE :—

Bedfordshire and
Huntingdonshire
Berkshire
Brittany
Buckinghamshire
Cambridge and Colleges
Cambridgeshire
Channel Islands 5/- net
Cheshire 5/- net
Cornwall
Cumberland and
Westmorland 6/- net
Derbyshire
Devon
Dorset 5/6 net
Durham
English Lakes 6/- net
Essex
Gloucestershire
Hampshire
Herefordshire
Hertfordshire
Isle of Wight
Kent 5/- net
Kerry
Lancashire 6/- net
Leicestershire and
Rutland
Lincolnshire 6/- net.
London
Malvern Country

Middlesex
Monmouthshire
Norfolk
Normandy 5/- net
Northamptonshire
Northumberland 5/- net
North Wales 6/- net
Nottinghamshire
Oxford and Colleges
Oxfordshire
Rome
St. Paul's Cathedral
Shakespeare's Country
Shropshire
Sicily
Snowdonia 6/- net
Somerset
South Wales
Staffordshire 5/- net
Suffolk
Surrey
Sussex
Temple
Warwickshire 5/- net
Westminster Abbey
Wiltshire
Worcestershire 6/- net
Yorkshire East Riding 5/- net
Yorkshire North Riding
Yorkshire West Riding 7/6 net
York 5/- net

METHUEN & CO. LTD.
36 ESSEX STREET LONDON W.C.2

THE LITTLE GUIDES

THE main features of these books are (1) a handy and charming form, (2) numerous illustrations from photographs and by well-known artists, (3) good plans and maps, (4) an adequate but compact presentation of everything that is interesting in the natural features, history, archæology and architecture of the town or district treated.

In those volumes which treat of counties, there is first a general description of the country—its situation, physical features, flora and fauna, climate, inhabitants, industries, history and archæology. Then follows an account of the chief towns and places of interest in alphabetical order.

The books are not guides in the ordinary sense of the word. They do not give the usual routes for expeditions, information about hotels, etc., but they contain information which may be sufficient for the ordinary tourist of literary tastes, and they form not only practical handbooks but delightful gift books.

-
- Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire.** By HERBERT W. MACKLIN, M.A. With 24 Illustrations from Photographs, and 2 Maps. 4s. net.
- Berkshire.** By F. G. BRABANT. With 24 Illustrations by E. H. New and from Photographs, 3 Maps and 3 Plans. *Second Edition.* 4s. net.
- Buckinghamshire.** By E. S. ROSCOR. With 28 Illustrations by F. D. Bedford and from Photographs, 2 Maps and 2 Plans. *Fourth Edition.* 4s. net.
- Cambridgeshire.** By J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A. With 25 Illustrations from Photographs, 3 Maps and a Plan. 4s. net.
- Cheshire.** By WALTER M. GALLICHAH. With 48 Illustrations by Elizabeth Hartley and from Photographs, 2 Maps and a Plan. *Second Edition.* 5s. net.
- Cornwall.** By ARTHUR L. SALMON. With 26 Illustrations by B. C. Boulter and from Photographs, and 2 Maps. *Fourth Edition.* 4s. net.
- Cumberland and Westmorland.** By DANIEL SCOTT. With 24 Illustrations from Photographs, and 2 Maps. 6s. net.
- Derbyshire.** By J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A. With 32 Illustrations by J. Charles Wall and from Photographs, and 2 Maps. *Third Edition.* 4s. net.
- Devon.** By S. BARING-GOULD, M.A. With 32 Illustrations and 2 Maps. *Sixth Edition.* 4s. net.
- Dorset.** By FRANK R. HEATH. With 33 Illustrations from Photographs, 3 Maps and a Plan. *Sixth Edition, Revised.* 5s. 6d. net.
- Durham.** By J. E. HODGKIN. With 32 Illustrations from Photographs, 3 Maps and 4 Plans. 4s. net.
- Essex.** By J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A. With 32 Illustrations from Photographs, and 2 Maps. *Third Edition.* 4s. net.
- Gloucestershire.** By J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A. With 28 Illustrations from Photographs, 2 Maps and 4 Plans. *Fourth Edition, Revised.* 4s. net.
- Hampshire.** By J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A. With 28 Illustrations by M. E. Purser and from Photographs, 2 Maps and 2 Plans. *Fifth Edition, Revised.* 4s. net.

- Herefordshire.** By G. W. WADE, D.D., and J. H. WADE, M.A. With 26 Illustrations from Photographs, 2 Maps and 2 Plans. 4s. net.
- Hertfordshire.** By HERBERT W. TOMPKINS, F.R.Hist.S. With 26 Illustrations by Edmund H. New and from Photographs, and 2 Maps. *Second Edition, Revised.* 4s. net.
- Kent.** By J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A. With 24 Illustrations by F. D. Bedford and from Photographs, 2 Plans and 2 Maps. *Fourth Edition, Revised.* 5s. net.
- Kerry.** By C. P. CRANE, D.S.O. With 36 Illustrations from Photographs, and 2 Maps. *Second Edition, Revised.* 4s. net.
- Lancashire.** By F. H. CHERTHAM, F.S.A. With 24 Illustrations, 2 Maps and 2 Plans. 6s. net.
- Leicestershire and Rutland.** By A. HARVEY and V. B. CROWTHER-BEYNON, M.A., F.S.A. With 32 Illustrations from Photographs, and 2 Maps. 4s. net.
- Lincolnshire.** By J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A. With 28 Illustrations from Photographs, 2 Maps and 2 Plans. *Second Edition.* Revised by A. Hamilton Thompson, M.A., D.Litt. 6s. net.
- Middlesex.** By JOHN B. FIRTH. With 32 Illustrations from Photographs and Old Prints, 3 Maps and a Plan. 4s. net.
- Monmouthshire.** By G. W. WADE, D.D., and J. H. WADE, M.A. With 32 Illustrations from Photographs, 4 Maps and 4 Plans. 4s. net.
- Norfolk.** By WILLIAM A. DUTT. With 30 Illustrations by B. C. Boulter and from Photographs, and 3 Maps. *Fifth Edition.* 4s. net.
- Northamptonshire.** By WAKELING DRY. With 40 Illustrations from Photographs, and 2 Maps. *Third Edition.* 4s. net.
- Northumberland.** By JOSEPH E. MORRIS, B.A. With 32 Illustrations from Photographs, 2 Maps and 4 Plans. 5s. net.
- Nottinghamshire.** By EVERARD L. GUILFORD, M.A. With 30 Illustrations and 3 Maps. 4s. net.
- Oxfordshire.** By F. G. BRABANT, M.A. With 28 Illustrations by Edmund H. New and from Photographs, 3 Maps and a Plan. *Third Edition.* 4s. net.
- Shropshire.** By J. E. AUDEN, M.A., F.R.Hist.S. With 28 Illustrations from Photographs, and 2 Maps. *Third Edition.* 4s. net.
- Somerset.** By G. W. WADE, D.D., and J. H. WADE, M.A. With 32 Illustrations from Photographs, 2 Maps and 2 Plans. *Sixth Edition.* 4s. net.
- Staffordshire.** By CHARLES MASEFIELD. With 32 Illustrations from Photographs, 2 Maps and 2 Plans. *Third Edition.* 5s. net.
- Suffolk.** By WILLIAM A. DUTT. With 28 Illustrations by J. Wylie, Frank Southgate, R.B.A., and from Photographs, and 2 Maps. *Third Edition.* 4s. net.
- Surrey.** By J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A. With 29 Illustrations by Edmund H. New and from Photographs, and 2 Maps. *Fourth Edition.* 4s. net.
- Sussex.** By F. G. BRABANT, M.A. With 24 Illustrations by Edmund H. New and from Photographs, 2 Maps and 6 Plans. *Seventh Edition.* 4s. net.
- Wales, North.** By ALFRED T. STORY. With 32 Illustrations from Photographs, and 2 Maps. *Second Edition.* 6s. net.
- Wales, South.** By G. W. WADE, D.D., and J. H. WADE, M.A. With 32 Illustrations from Photographs, and 2 Maps. 4s. net.
- Warwickshire.** By J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A. With 24 Illustrations from Photographs, 2 Maps and 4 Plans. *Second Edition; Revised.* 5s. net.

- Wight, Isle of.** By GEORGE CLINCH, F.S.A.Scot., F.G.S. With 28 Illustrations by F. D. Bedford and from Photographs, 2 Maps and 3 Plans. *Second Edition.* 4s. net.
- Wiltshire.** By FRANK R. HEATH. With 32 Illustrations from Photographs, 2 Maps and 2 Plans. *Fourth Edition.* 4s. net.
- Worcestershire.** By F. T. S. HOUGHTON. With 26 Illustrations, 2 Maps and 2 Plans. 6s. net.
- York.** By JOSEPH E. MORRIS, B.A. With 8 Illustrations and 15 Plans. 5s. net.
- Yorkshire, East Riding of.** By JOSEPH E. MORRIS, B.A. With 27 Illustrations by R. J. S. Bertram and from Photographs, 2 Maps and 2 Plans. *Second Edition.* 5s. net.
- Yorkshire, North Riding of.** By JOSEPH E. MORRIS, B.A. With 26 Illustrations by R. J. S. Bertram and from Photographs, 3 Maps and 7 Plans. *Second Edition.* 4s. net.
- Yorkshire, West Riding of.** By JOSEPH E. MORRIS, B.A. With 26 Illustrations, 2 Maps and 7 Plans. *Second Edition, Revised.* 7s. 6d. net.
-
- Cambridge and its Colleges.** By A. HAMILTON THOMPSON, M.A., D.Litt. With 23 Illustrations by Edmund H. New, and a Map. *Fifth Edition.* 4s. net.
- Channel Islands, The.** By ETHEL B. BICKNELL. With 32 Illustrations and 5 Maps. *Second Edition, Revised.* 5s. net.
- English Lakes, The.** By F. G. BRABANT, M.A. With 20 Illustrations by Edmund H. New, 11 Maps and a Plan. *Second Edition, Revised.* 6s. net.
- London.** By GEORGE CLINCH, F.S.A.Scot., F.G.S. With 32 Illustrations from Photographs and old Engravings, and a Map. 4s. net.
- Malvern Country, The.** By SIR BERTRAM WINDLE, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.S.A. With 23 Illustrations by Edmund H. New and from Photographs, and a Plan. *Third Edition.* 4s. net.
- Oxford and its Colleges.** By J. WELLS, M.A., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford. With 27 Illustrations by Edmund H. New, 6 Plans and a Map. *Twelfth Edition.* 4s. net.
- St. Paul's Cathedral.** By GEORGE CLINCH, F.S.A.Scot., F.G.S. With 30 Illustrations by B. Alcock and from Old Prints, and 3 Plans. 4s. net.
- Shakespeare's Country.** By SIR BERTRAM WINDLE, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.S.A. With 25 Illustrations by Edmund H. New and from Photographs, a Map and a Plan. *Sixth Edition.* 4s. net.
- Snowdonia.** By F. G. BRABANT, M.A. With 24 Illustrations from Photographs, 3 Maps and 3 Plans. 6s. net.
- Temple, The.** By HUGH H. L. BELLOT, M.A., D.C.L. With 40 Illustrations by Jenny Wylie and from Photographs, and a Plan. *Second Edition.* 4s. net.
- Westminster Abbey.** By G. E. TROUTBECK. With 41 Illustrations by F. D. Bedford and from Photographs, and a Plan. *Second Edition.* 4s. net.

FOREIGN

- Brittany.** By S. BARING-GOULD, M.A. With 28 Illustrations by Jenny Wylie and from Photographs, and 3 Maps. *Fourth Edition.* 4s. net.
- Normandy.** By CYRIL SCUDAMORE, M.A. With 40 Illustrations from Photographs, and 2 Maps. *Third Edition, Revised.* 5s. net.
- Rome.** By C. G. ELLABY. With 38 Illustrations by B. C. Boulter and from Photographs, and a Map. 4s. net.
- Sicily.** By F. HAMILTON JACKSON. With 34 Illustrations by the Author and from Photographs, and 2 Maps. *Second Edition.* 4s. net.

METHUEN & CO LTD, 36 ESSEX ST. LONDON W.C.2.

